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# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny, mild today; clear  
tonight. Partly cloudy tomorrow.  
Temperature range: today 50-75.  
Sunday 42-68. Details on Page 58.

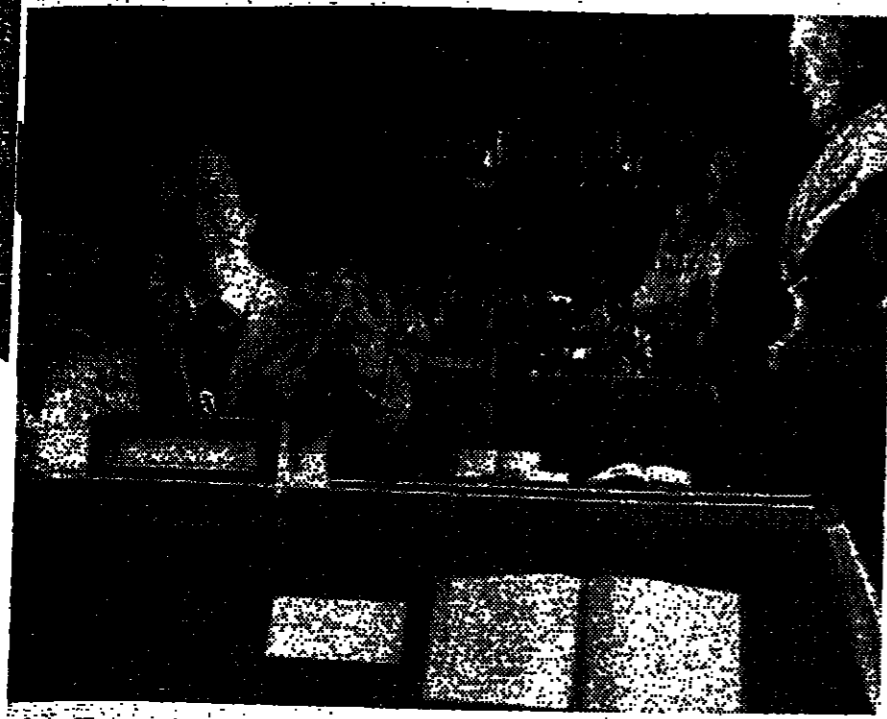
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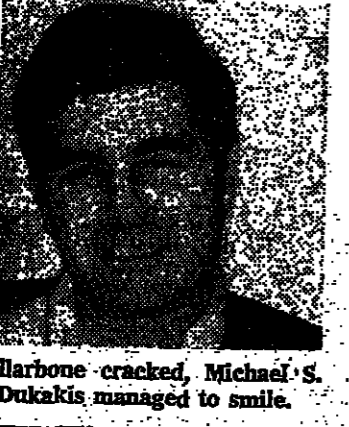
NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1976

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Hugh L. Carey and Ella T. Grasso  
danced at Trinity College, Milton J.  
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Michael S. Dukakis managed to smile.

## ISRAEL TO ORDER SETTLERS TO QUIT A WEST BANK SITE

Cabinet Finds a Compromise  
—Decision Deferred on  
Group's New Location

By **TERRENCE SMITH**  
Special to The New York Times  
JERUSALEM, May 9—After a marathon 10-hour meeting, the Cabinet decided tonight that the ultranationalist settlers encamped in an Army base in the heart of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan must move to a new site. But the Government deferred for several weeks the crucial question of where the new site would be.

At the same time, the Cabinet called for intensified Israeli settlement on the occupied West Bank, without specifying where or when, the new settlements would be established. The decision was a compromise between the nationalist elements in the Government that favor Israeli settlements throughout the West Bank and those who wish to see them limited to selected areas. It narrowly averted a major political crisis for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who was threatened with possible splits in both his own Labor Party and the Government coalition.

**New Vote Ahead**  
The issue will come to a head again, however, when the Government votes in a few weeks on a new site for the settlers. In the meantime, Mr. Rabin appears to have won Cabinet support for his basic position, namely, that it must be the Government, not special interest groups, that decides such basic political issues as when and where Israeli settlements will be established in occupied Arab territory. "The principle of Government authority has been established," a senior Cabinet official said tonight. "But the specific issue of where the settlement will be located remains to be resolved."

The central question is whether new Israeli settlements should be established in the heavily populated hilly regions of the West Bank around Nablus. So far, Israeli governments have avoided this, limiting the 21 existing West Bank settlements to sites in the Jordan Valley, Jerusalem and the Hebron area.

**Seek 'Heartland'**  
The ultranationalists regard the Nablus area as the "heartland of Samaria," as they call it, and believe strongly that Israelis should be permitted to settle there because of their religious and historical roots in the area. Other Israelis are concerned, however, that establishing settlements in this area, where most of the West Bank Arabs live, will effectively eliminate any possibility of peace negotiations with the Arabs, based on territorial compromise. For this reason, as well as the principle of governmental authority, they are opposed to the nationalist attempts at unauthorized settlements through out Biblical Samaria. The Cabinet debate, which

Continued on Page 18, Column 4



Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California, right, conferring with James P. Dugan, Democratic Party chairman of New Jersey, at CBS-TV studios in New York City.

## Kissinger Calls for an End Of U.S.-Israel 'Wrangling'

By **BERNARD GWERTZMAN**  
Special to The New York Times

BALTIMORE, May 9—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said tonight that although peace negotiations must continue in the Middle East, the United States recognized that Israel faced serious "dilemmas and risks" in making further territorial concessions in return for less tangible Arab political moves. In a speech to a Baltimore synagogue, Mr. Kissinger sought to assure Israel and its American supporters that the Ford Administration was sympathetic to Israel's political, economic and military needs and would not impose a diplomatic solution.

Mr. Kissinger called for an end to "political wrangling" between Israel and the United States, although he said the two sides should always speak candidly about differences and not tell "fairy tales" to each other. He also said that in addition to military aid, the United States would help Israel's economy overcome the world recession, higher oil prices and the costs of a strong military.

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

## GOV. BROWN TESTS DRIVE IN NEW YORK

By **MAURICE CARROLL**

With amiably spoken but bluntly worded allegations that Jimmy Carter is doing one thing and saying another, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California tested his "new generation" campaign for President in New York yesterday. "This campaign emerges as it goes along," he explained to reporters on a Manhattan sidewalk.

But he made efficient use of a brief visit to the city, chatting with a celebrity crowd Saturday night at the home of Diane Von Furstenberg, the clothing designer, delivering general answers to a national television audience yesterday from a CBS studio, conferring there with the Democratic chairman of New Jersey to line up a visit with that state's slate of uncommitted Democratic delegates, and politely

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

## Zarb Says 3 U.S. Companies and Iran Conduct Multibillion Oil-Barter Talks

By **ERIC PACE**  
Special to The New York Times

TEHRAN, Iran, May 9—Frank G. Zarb, Federal Energy Administrator, said today that the Iranian Government had been holding talks with United States companies about bartering billions of dollars' worth of Iranian oil for American products. Iran, which has been having cash flow problems, is understood to have been holding the talks with three United States companies whose military aircraft Shah Mohammed Riza

Continued on Page 43, Column 3

## New York City's Red Tape Hurdling Fiscal Reforms

By **MARY BREASTED**  
Special to The New York Times

Several dozen public charting the three-year fiscal plan. The office is the monitoring arm of the Emergency Financial Control Board. It is headed by Sidney Schwartz, a 53-year-old career civil servant who came out of the State Comptroller's New York City Auditing Bureau. Its 45-man staff tries to keep track of the city's efforts to stay within the terms of the three-year financial plan, to gauge the validity of revenue estimates and to review large city contracts.

Since it is impossible for Mr. Schwartz's office to watch every dollar flowing into or going out of the city's coffers, he has had to rely on the good memory of his staff. The mistake of not retaining the preliminary arithmetic was not a \$40,000 of postage was avoided. "page" is the term used to describe the difference between the city's true financial situation and the one reported by its managers.

Continued on Page 48, Column 2

## Ireland Joins Salute To the Bicentennial

By **ROBERT B. SEMPLE JR.**  
Special to The New York Times

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, Ireland, May 9—Ella T. Grasso of Connecticut made hold to dance. Hugh L. Carey of New York saw some sights. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania did most of the talking. Brendan T. Byrne of New Jersey went in search of his ancestors. And Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts cracked his collar bone. All this and more—including a gentle plea from the Irish Government for more American dollars for industrial investment and fewer American dollars for the terrorists of the Irish Republican Army—happened here this weekend because somebody got the bright idea that

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

## Auto Layoffs Keep On Despite Overtime

By **AGIS SALPOKAS**  
Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, May 7—Bob Burkes, a worker who has been laid off since January 1974 from the Ford assembly plant here, is worried about whether he will be able to raise \$40 to buy food stamps. The Labor Department's employment statistics for April, released this week, showed that while employment climbed to a new high last month, the national unemployment rate remained at a recession level of 7.5 percent. The situation of overtime amid unemployment is not limited to the auto makers but exists in many other production industries as well. Management will often use overtime to get higher production rather than recalling laid-off workers or hiring new workers. This is done to give themselves time to see whether the higher

Pahlvi is interested in buying General Dynamics, Northrop and Boeing. [Efforts to reach officials of the three companies for comment were unsuccessful.] Speaking at a news conference at the Tehran Hilton Hotel, Mr. Zarb also said that in recent talks with leaders in Saudi Arabia and Iran he had recommended an absolute freeze in the price of oil through the end of 1976. But he added, he did not know what the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would decide at its May 27 meeting in Indonesia. During his current visit here Mr. Zarb said he and Iranian officials had "talked generally about the discussions which are now under way with a number of United States companies about the exchange of products for oil."

He said the talks had begun four to six weeks ago involving the National Iranian Oil Company on the Iranian side, and were still in such an early stage that "there's hardly anything to comment on."

Other highly placed informants indicated, however, that barter deals were being contemplated for huge quantities of military aircraft: as many as 300 General Dynamics F-16 fighters and 200 or more land-based versions of the Northrop F-18 naval fighter in addition to several costly Boeing Airborne Warning and Control Control Aircraft. All told, Iran has already ordered \$10 billion worth of military equipment from the United States since 1972 and of late Iran has found itself a bit strapped for funds. A deficit of more than \$2 billion is foreseen for the current Iranian budget.

Continued on Page 43, Column 3

## Daley Proposes to Bar Minors From Seeing Films of Violence

By **WILLIAM E. FARRELL**  
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, May 9—If Mayor Richard J. Daley has his way, as he often does, Chicago will soon become the first major city in the country to ban children under 18 years of age from viewing excessively violent films. Mr. Daley's proposal to curb the movie-viewing habits of youngsters, particularly teenagers, generated controversy as well as strong support recently during three days of public hearings by the Chicago City Council. The 50-member council has long been a rubber stamp for the powerful 73-year-old Mr. Daley, functioning more as a rafter of his wishes than as an independent legislature. The proposal to limit access

## REAGAN BROADENS LEAD OVER FORD IN DELEGATE RACE

He Picks Up 30 Convention  
Votes Over the Weekend  
While President Gets 17

TOTAL NOW 387 TO 314

A Strongly Phrased Radio  
Ad by Goldwater-Presses  
Ford Case in Nebraska

By **PETER KHSS**

Ronald Reagan widened his delegate lead over President Ford by picking up 30 national convention votes from Oklahoma, Louisiana and Kansas over the weekend, while the President took 17 in Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota. In the tight contest for the Republican Presidential nomination, the results gave the former California Governor 387 delegates to 314 for Mr. Ford; while 328 remained uncommitted in computations by The New York Times through yesterday.

Mr. Reagan won all 18 delegates chosen Saturday at district conventions in Oklahoma and all nine chosen at caucuses in Louisiana Saturday and yesterday. District conventions in Kansas gave 11 delegates to Mr. Ford and three to Mr. Reagan, with one uncommitted. Mr. Ford won three each in Missouri and Minnesota. Wyoming Picks State

Wyoming's state convention chose 17 delegates Saturday, all officially uncommitted. However, a Reagan spokesman contended that 14 were in fact committed to or leaning to the Californian. A Ford spokesman said that at least seven could be persuaded to remain uncommitted or to support Mr. Ford. President Ford's cause was pressed over the weekend by Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona in strongly phrased one-minute radio commercials in Nebraska, whose primary is tomorrow. Mr. Goldwater charged that Mr. Reagan's "statements on the Panama issue could needlessly lead this country into open military conflict." [Page 20.]

A total of 1,130 delegates is needed to nominate, and more than half the national convention total—1,219—remains to be chosen. The House Republican leader, John J. Rhodes of Arizona, said yesterday on the NBC "Meet the Press" program that he believed President Ford would "probably win the nomination."

Local Interests

Delegate choices—whether in primary or other selections—frequently reflect local or special political interests. Nationwide polls have indicated stronger support for Mr. Ford than for Mr. Reagan. Last month, Mr. Ford won a 3-to-2 margin in a sampling of 1,464 persons of all political persuasions by The New York Times and CBS News.

Party conventions are usually dominated by political workers. Primary turnouts tend to be low, and this year's turnouts have been complicated in some

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# New Tremor Shakes Northeastern Italy

By ALVIN SHUSTER  
Special to The New York Times

UDINE, Italy, May 9—A major tremor shook this area in northeast Italy this morning, causing new panic among villagers still in shock from last Thursday night's earthquake.

The latest quake sent thousands fleeing into the streets and fields from their homes and even from the tents and cars where many of the homeless now sleep. It appeared to cause some additional damage but no new deaths.

The official death toll from last week's disaster continued to rise and was reported at over 800. All of the victims were residents of remote villages and towns that perch atop tree-covered hills. Most officials expect the figure to rise to over 1,000 when rescue workers, still busy digging at the devastation, complete their work.

They continued to find the dead and bury the dead today. A few Sunday masses were said in fields in several of the stricken towns, sometimes near the rubble of the local church or cathedral.

Church in Peril  
In Artegna, one of the villages that branch off the main road north from this provincial capital, they did not come to church to pray but to wait sadly for it to fall down. Authorities in the village of 4,000 people said that the latest tremor had further weakened the orange-colored Church of San Giorgio. New cracks appeared in its walls.

"The church is falling down!" shouted a young girl on a bicycle to some visitors this morning. "Get away fast!"

Near the scene, villagers kept their eyes on the steeple and soldiers and volunteers worked hastily to remove the relief supplies stacked in front of the church, crates of oranges and

apples, boxes of milk and clothing, including a variety of sweaters bearing the names of American universities. Like residents of other cities and villages in this area, the people of Artegna found themselves frightened anew when the tremor came this morning. Shortly before 2 A.M. here, foreign and Italian journalists, were awakened by a rumble, shaking beds and a sudden rush of people into the streets.

Prisoners Fearful  
Shortly afterward, shots were heard from the nearby prison here. Police officers, standing near the walls, said that they fired into the air to quiet the prisoners. They said that 150 inmates had become restive out of fear that the ancient jail would come tumbling down.

The early morning tremor was regarded as considerably stronger than those expected after an earthquake the size of last Thursday's. Depending on the site of the measurement, estimates on the size of the new tremor ranged from 4.0 to 5.7 on the Richter scale, against 6.2 for last week's earthquake.

Whatever its size, the tremor was enough to cause intense nervousness among the survivors whose simple stone or concrete houses remained intact and among the homeless, estimated now to number at least 50,000. More of the residents packed up today and headed out of the area in other parts of Italy and at the airport in Rome, tonight survivors were greeted by relatives with joyous hugs, kisses and tears.

Relief supplies were continuing to flow into the area, although there were some complaints of a lack of coordination. Prime Minister Aldo Moro, who leads a caretaker government in advance of elections next month, paid a visit to the stricken region and

promised generous and prompt aid. During the night, rescue operations were suspended except in Gemona, one of the most devastated towns, where 95 per cent of the homes were damaged or destroyed. Working by floodlight, rescue workers managed to find three women alive. "As soon as we heard the shouts of the women we stopped using our machines and went to work with our hands," Bruno Poli, one of the rescue workers, said. "After three hours we managed to make a little path among the rubble and talk to the women. We grabbed them by the hands and took them out. Their eyes were glazed and they did not say a word. They seemed on the verge of madness."

No Looting  
The authorities do not know how many bodies are buried in such places. There were some unofficial estimates that the death toll could even approach 2,000, but such reports remained unconfirmed.

This whole area of Friuli, which is west of Yugoslavia and south of Austria, presented scenes of contrast today. Some villages are now virtual ghost towns. Other places are choked with dust as firemen, soldiers and volunteers move in supplies and hurriedly search for bodies. There is a sense of stoicism, a genuine interest among neighbors, friends and strangers to help. There is no looting, doors of houses remain unlocked, and stores, their windows shattered, stand with furniture, clothes, food and other items askew but untouched.

The job ahead will be immense. It will take millions, if not billions, of dollars to rebuild these villages. Most residents realize that their lives will never be the same, their towns will never again look as they did.

## A Rainy Sunday Is a Day for Mourning

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE  
Special to The New York Times

MALANO, Italy, May 9—A steady, dreary rain drenched this devastated corner of northern Italy today, and Sunday became a day of mourning.

People are being fed and vaccinated, there is some kind of shelter for most of the scores of thousands of homeless, and men and machines are rapidly coming to terms with the dimensions of the tragedy caused by the earthquake that struck the region Thursday night.

The disaster is now believed to have taken more than 1,000 lives, although the official figure is lower. People today seemed at last to have time to fully sense the grief of their losses. Most of the churches in the Friuli region are in ruins or in danger of collapse, so there were few masses today. Because of the sanitation problem, bodies were being dealt with rapidly and with no ceremony.

There are few obvious outpourings of emotion, at least in public, but the extent of the devastation is sometimes too much even for the most self-disciplined.

Stadium Taken Over  
This formerly prosperous and attractive town of 6,000 is typical of the region. Practically every structure here is either razed or so heavily damaged as to be very dangerous. The municipal stadium has been made a combination first-aid station and tenting ground.

This morning, a line of grim-faced but mostly dry-eyed Malano residents formed at the door of a large shed next to the stadium, in hopes of identifying missing relatives or friends among the 89 bodies inside.

Loudspeaker trucks cruised the town and its suburbs, asking residents first to come to be vaccinated and then to go to the public morgue to help in the identification. Next to the people waiting in line stood a great stack of waiting wooden and aluminum coffins, and a convoy of army trucks taking coffins off for burial in ditches.

Nearby, bulldozers and a mechanical shovel were still picking through rubble, especially the remains of an apartment building, occasionally finding and removing a previously undiscovered victim.

A general quarantine has been imposed on the earthquake zone and all inhabitants are rapidly being inoculated against cholera and typhoid. Most towns and villages are sealed off by troops while sanitation and rubble-clearing operations are completed.

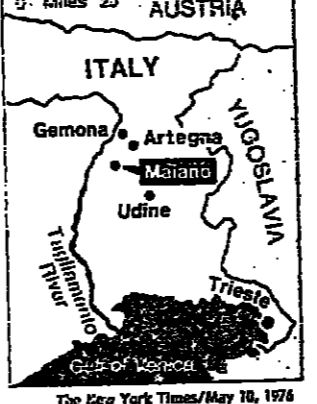
Nerves everywhere are thin, partly because of grief and shock, partly because of lack of sleep and partly because of continued fear.

Since Thursday's earthquake there has been a series of tremors and aftershocks, the worst of which occurred

last night. The seismological observatory at Ljubljana in nearby Yugoslavia reported the tremor's strength at 5.7 degrees on the Richter scale—strong enough to thoroughly alarm most people anywhere in this region.

"Did I survive Thursday night only to die tonight or tomorrow night?" one woman wondered aloud.

Outsiders here are not wanted now unless they are needed for specific jobs, and those who come are frequently scolded. "Can't all the sightseers just leave Friuli alone now, while we cry over our dead?" A man shouted at a passing car containing strangers.



The New York Times/May 10, 1976  
Malano is one of Italian towns devastated by quake.



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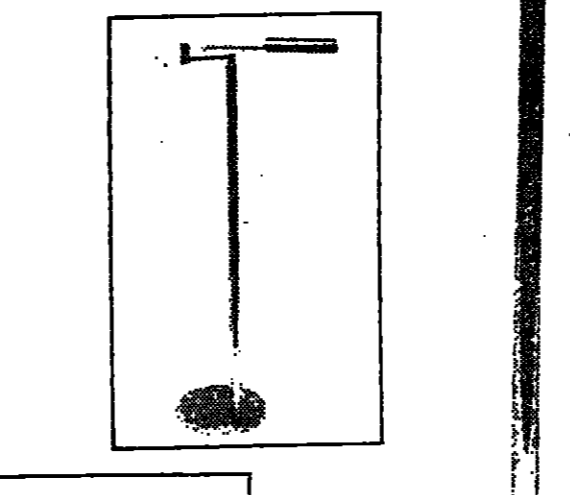
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# Beirut Hovers Between War and Peace As President-Elect Meets Rival Leaders

By HENRY TANNER  
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 9—Lebanon's politicians today were wavering in their choice between war and peace.

Elias Sarkis, the conservative banker who was elected President yesterday, held his first consultations with members of the leftist-Moslem alliance whose cooperation he must win if a new round of fighting in the year-old civil war is to be avoided.

All his visitors were asked to check their guns before meeting him, and most of them did. A special desk was set up for this purpose in the lobby of the Carlton Hotel, where he makes his home. The guns were neatly tagged and returned to their owners as they left.

Yesterday, the leftist-Moslem group issued a combative statement challenging Mr. Sarkis and accusing the Syrian Government of having imposed him on the country through bribes and military pressure.

Today the group unexpectedly canceled a meeting in which it had been expected to spell out its challenge to Mr. Sarkis and proclaim a general strike. No explanation was given for the cancellation of the meeting.

**Military Takeover Feared**

But some Lebanese leftists and some Palestinians said they feared a military takeover by the Syrians and wanted to avoid a showdown. Syrian-controlled Palestinian units and anti-Syrian Moslem militia groups clashed near the Carlton Hotel and near a Palestinian refugee camp in south Beirut yesterday, causing casualties on both sides.

Leftist Moslem officials charged that Syria sent strong military reinforcements into Lebanon yesterday. They said that nearly 100 trucks carrying soldiers ostensibly belonging to As Saïqa, the Syrian-controlled Palestinian commando group, crossed the border from Syria yesterday. The reports could not be verified.

Most Lebanese politicians are convinced that Syria will use whatever military means may be needed to give Mr. Sarkis a good start in trying to restore order in Lebanon.

One of the politicians who seemed undecided today on whether to challenge the Syrians and Mr. Sarkis was Kamal Jumblat, the leader of the leftist-Moslem alliance.

He remained in isolation in the hillside village of Alein, a few miles east of the capital, Mr. Sarkis early this morning telephoned Mr. Jumblat's Beirut residence to arrange for a

meeting with the opposition leader but was told that Mr. Jumblat could not be reached. He has no telephone in the village and "that's why he stayed there today," one of his friends said.

Syria won a major victory yesterday when 69 members of the 98-member Parliament, escorted and protected by Syrian-controlled Palestinian units, met for the presidential election as leftist-Moslem gunners tried to prevent the meeting by shelling the street outside with heavy mortars. Mr. Sarkis got 66 votes and three blank ballots were cast.

**Franjeh Expected to Resign**  
Suleiman Franjeh, the outgoing President, whose term does not formally expire until September, is expected to resign within three days and Mr. Sarkis will be sworn in within a week, according to sources close to the two men.

Mr. Franjeh is regarded by the Moslem-leftist alliance as the biggest single obstacle to peace, and under pressure has agreed to leave office ahead of time to make room for his successor.

The election of Mr. Sarkis gave the Syrians a platform for continuation of their mediation efforts here.

In a related move, high officials of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait arrived in Syria today for what official sources here described as an attempt to bring about a reconciliation between Syria and Egypt.

The two ministers — Prince Saud, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, and Sheik Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber, Kuwait's Foreign Minister, conferred in Damascus with President Hafez al-Assad and the Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam.

**Islamic Parley Due**  
From Damascus the two envoys and Mr. Khaddam will fly to Istanbul, Turkey, where a conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries is to open later this week. The conference will be attended by Ismail Fahmy, Egypt's Foreign Minister.

The Saudi-Kuwait initiative is described here as the first serious attempt by the two countries to bring Egypt and Syria together since they became involved in an acrimonious dispute following Egypt's signing of the second Sinai disengagement agreement with Israel last September.

At the request of the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Saudi and Kuwaiti envoys will also discuss the Syrian role in Lebanon with President Assad.

The Palestinian leaders, particularly those close to Yasir Arafat, the head of the P.L.O., have made it known they fear that the Syrians want to bring the Palestinian movement in Lebanon under Syrian control. They hope that the Syrian action here can be put into a larger Arab context in which Palestinian interests will be protected.

**Beirut Remains Uneasy**  
Beirut, basking in the Mediterranean sun, was relatively quiet but not relaxed today. Contrary to their normal Sunday habits, most of the residents stayed at home, obviously apprehensive and waiting for the reaction of various private armies to yesterday's election.

An increased number of tanks and jeeps with mounted machine guns patrolled the streets.

Soon after nightfall, heavy mortars went into action in various parts of the city. The militia of the left-wing Nasserites said in a radio announcement that 22 members of As Saïqa had been killed in clashes with the Nasserite fighters yesterday. The claim was denied by Saïqa sources.

Heavy fighting took place in the mountains 15 miles east of the capital, according to both Moslem and Christian reports. The Palestinian news agency Wafa charged that right-wing Christian forces formerly stationed on the combat line in downtown Beirut had arrived in the mountains and launched an offensive with tanks, helicopters and artillery on Palestinian and left-wing Lebanese positions there.

**ONE HUNDRED SUMMERS THE FRESH AIR FUND**



Elias Sarkis, left, President-elect of Lebanon with L. Dean Brown, United States special envoy, in Beirut yesterday.

## A Lebanese Who Shuns Publicity

Elias Sarkis

By IHSAN A. HAJAZI  
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 9—Sarkis has led a socially ded life, making it a to avoid publicity. It not until April 29 that he held his first news conference — to announce that he was a candidate for the presidency of Lebanon. His resistance to publicity had been so successful that his supporters could not get up with a good photo- use for his posters, though he ran for president in 1970.

Yesterday Mr. Sarkis was elected by Parliament to succeed Suleiman Franjeh, who defeated him 70 by a vote of 50 to 1. He was elected yesterday by a Syrian backing — by 66 members of the parliament, but 29 others, leftist opposed to Sarkis, refused to take the election. President-elect Sarkis is elected by parliament, not by popular vote.

Sarkis, a conservativeocrat who has served as one of Lebanon's central figures since 1967, is known as "the Quiet." He has been called "phnix." His stony exterior betrays almost no emotion.

**Diligent Worker**  
Sarkis, a 51-year-old bachelor is known to have few friends. He has a reputation as a meticulous administrator and a hard worker. He has spent of his professional life as a civil servant and has led a nonpolitical, though he served as head of the central office under the late Fuad Chehab, who was President of Lebanon from 1958 to 1964.

Mr. Sarkis helped the Deuxième Bureau, up of army officers whom President Chehab led to keep political in check. Political believe that the which was disbanded, revived under President Sarkis as part of an effort to unify the army, which was divided between the right and left.

General Chehab resisted Sarkis' political efforts to seek re-election to presidency after the term of his successor, Charles Helou, ended in 1970. Instead he recommended Mr. Sarkis, who became known as the "Chehabist" candidate in the unsuccessful presidential campaign six years ago.

**Son of a Shopkeeper**  
Mr. Sarkis was born on July 20, 1924, in the mountain village of Shibanayah, 22 miles east of here, where Christians and Moslem Druses have lived together in peace for centuries. His shopkeeper father could not send him to college, so Elias had to go to work as a clerk in a railroad office soon after finishing high school in Beirut. After saving some money, he enrolled at the University of St. Joseph here and was graduated from its law school in 1948.

He was the oldest of three brothers and at various times had to support his family. The President-elect has often said that the last thing he wants to do is talk about himself. A magazine here said last week: "If you want to learn anything about Elias Sarkis, don't go to the records and his friends."

One of his friends said: "Socially, he is associated with a variety of people — this has been required by his career. He belongs neither to an aristocratic circle nor to a specific social stratum. He has moved up the ladder from the bottom rung."

Like the rest of Lebanon's presidents since this country became independent 36 years ago, Mr. Sarkis is a Maronite Catholic. The Maronites, the largest of Lebanon's 10 Christian denominations, are an Eastern rite sect whose Patriarch is recognized by the Pope.

**End of Conflict Sought**  
Mr. Sarkis has promised to "begin from scratch" to rebuild Lebanon after the devastation it has suffered during a year of civil war. He said that after being elected he would address himself to the main problems facing the country — re-establishment of law and order and national reconciliation.

He said he hoped to accomplish this by having the warring factions — Moslems and Christians, leftists and rightists — agree to a complete end of what he called "the state of war" in this country. He said that other alternatives would be sought if this approach did not succeed.

He did not elaborate, but Lebanese political quarters believe he might seek Syria's help through a treaty that would permit Damascus to send reinforcements here to help maintain order.

It was the suspicion that Mr. Sarkis might permit Syria to play a bigger role here that prompted strong opposition to his candidacy from a leftist alliance led by Kamal Jumblat.

**Policy of Nonbelligerency**  
Mr. Sarkis believes that Lebanon's role in the confrontation with Israel should continue to be limited to the framework of the "common defense pact" of the Arab League. This would not change the traditional Lebanese policy of nonbelligerency. Those close to Mr. Sarkis say they do not expect any major change in foreign policy under his presidency.

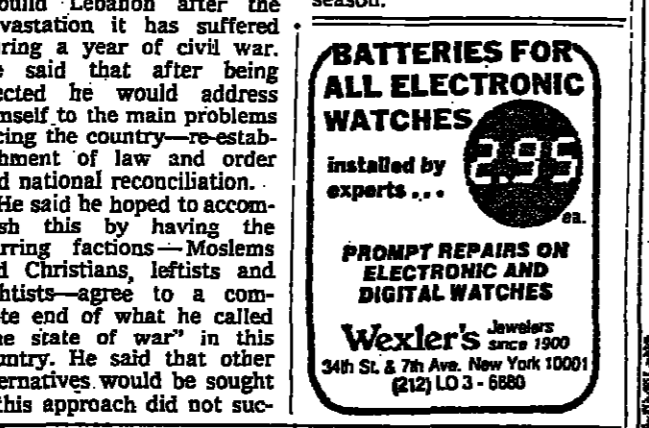
When the taciturn Mr. Sarkis decided to be a candidate for the presidency last month, he had to speak out publicly and thus made the announcement at the first news conference he ever held.

The President-elect has a special fondness for roses, which he grows at the garden of his parents' home at Shibanayah. A friend says that Mr. Sarkis will have opportunity to enjoy his hobby in the spacious garden that surrounds the presidential palace at Baabda, outside Beirut, where he will reside during his six-year term.

Mr. Sarkis reads a lot and likes to listen to classical music. He also enjoys going on an occasional hunt for pheasant during the hunting season.

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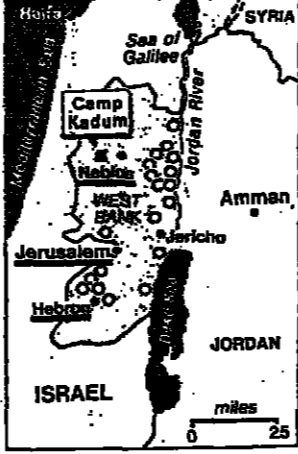
## Israel Plans to Order Settlers To Quit Site on the West Bank

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4 began at 10 A.M. and finished shortly before 8 o'clock this evening was to deal with the future of the settlers at Camp Kadum, an army base just west of Nablus, the largest city on the West Bank. Some 30 families—about 130 people—have been permitted to stay there since last December, when the Government broke up the last in a series of attempts to establish an unauthorized settlement at the nearby ruins of Sedastia, an ancient Israelite city.

In its communiqué the Government specifically directed that "no settlement shall be established at Kadum and nothing shall be done at Kadum to transform it into a permanent settlement." It did not, however, call for the immediate removal of the settlers. "At an early date," the communiqué said, "the Kadum settlers shall be transferred to a permanent place of settlement that shall be offered to it within the framework of the Government's approved program of settlement."

**Strip Along River**  
That program has never been officially defined, but the settlement policy since 1967 has conformed roughly to the so-called Allon Plan, which called for Israel to retain a strip of land along the Jordan River as its security border and negotiate territorial concessions behind it.

Commenting on the Government's decision tonight, the author of that plan, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon, contended that the Cabinet's compromise left open "good



The New York Times/May 10, 1976. Circles indicate settlements on West Bank.

options for territorial compromise on the West Bank if the negotiating opportunity arises."

Other political figures were less kind in their assessment. Aryeh Eliav, a leading dove in the Parliament, attacked it as a "bad compromise." Other critics attacked the Government for its "helplessness and confusion" on the Kadum issue. Health Minister Victor Shemtov, whose Mapam Party voted against the resolution, contended that the issue of Israeli settlements on the West Bank was still unresolved.

"Nothing has been decided," he said. "The dispute has merely been dragged out for several more weeks. We will still have to settle the question of where the Kadum settlers will be located. That is the difficult part."

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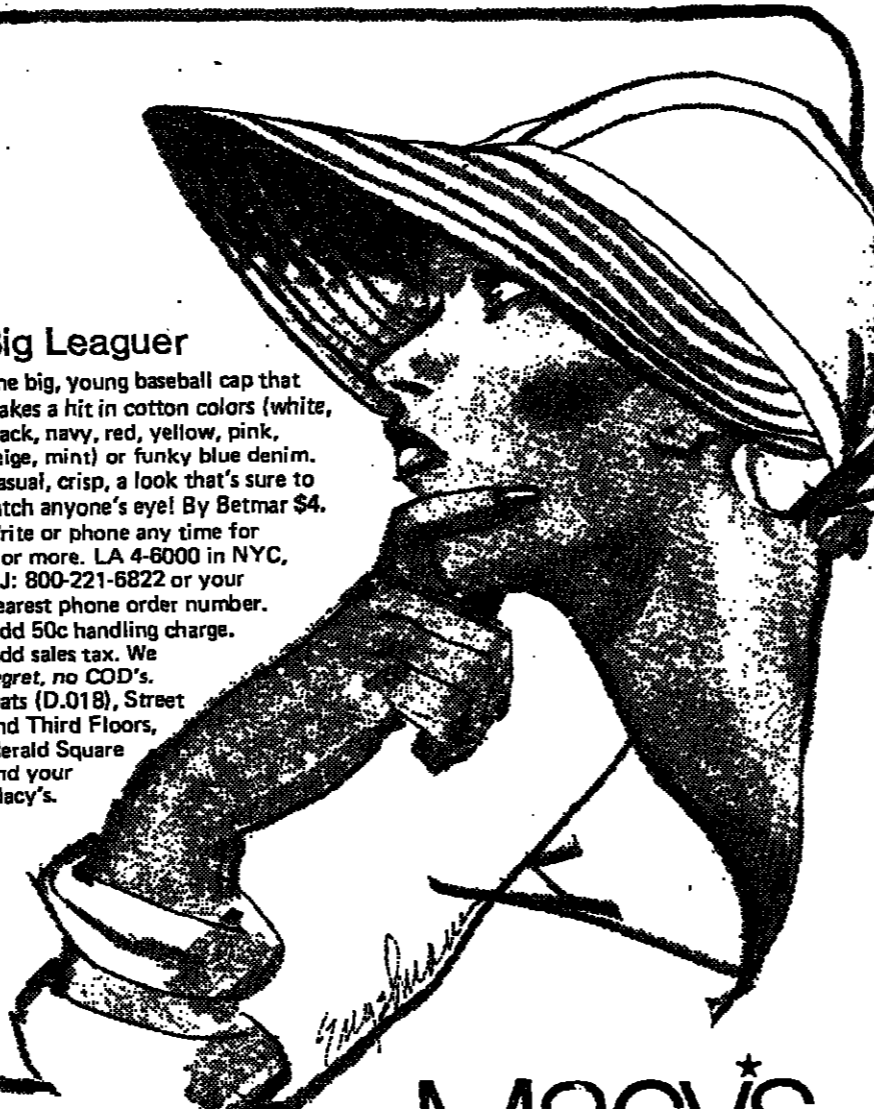
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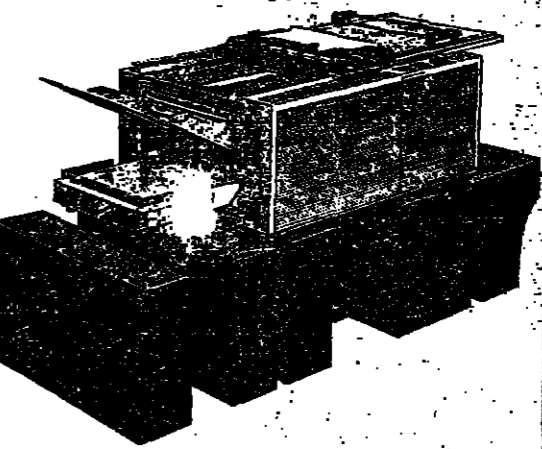
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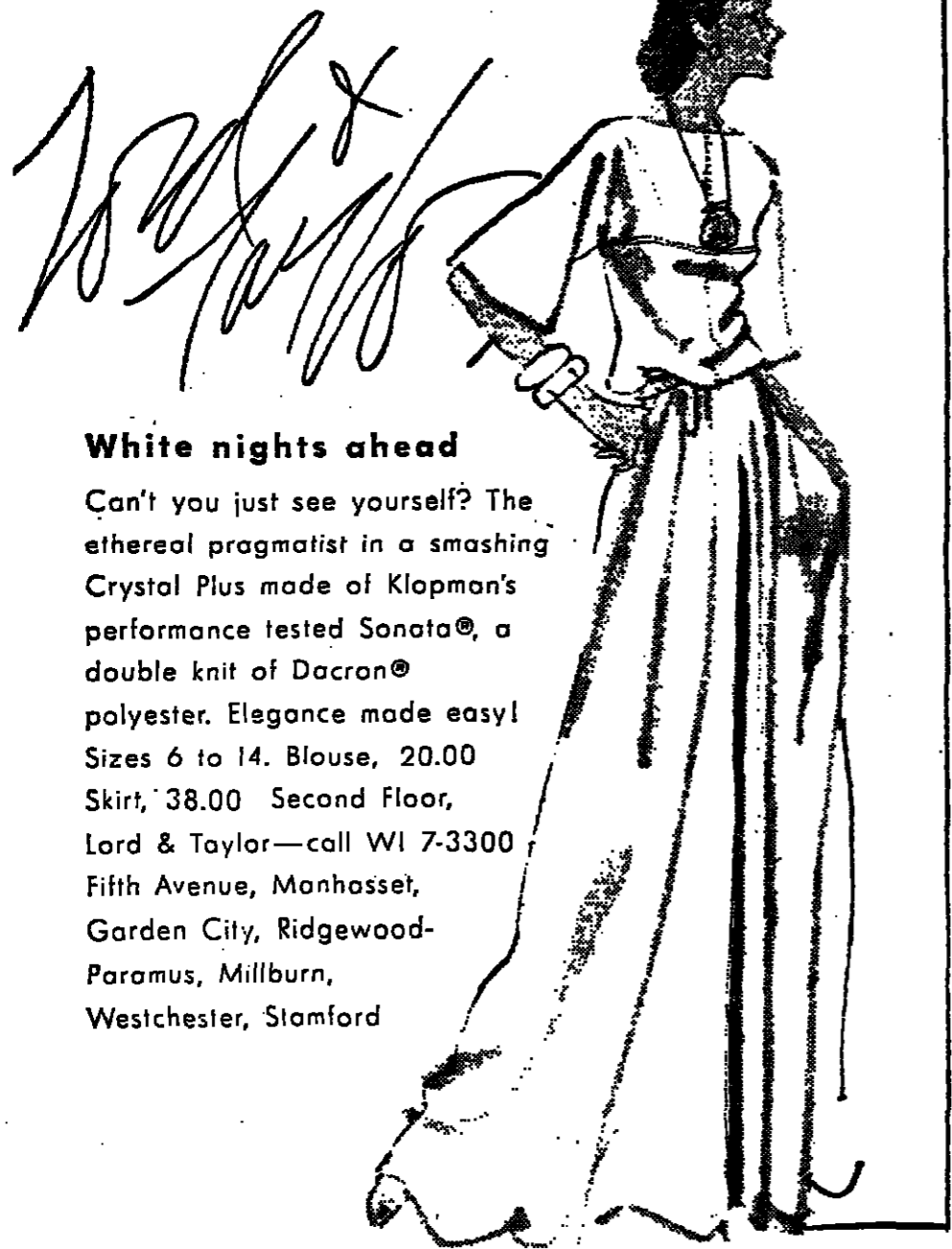
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سكزا من الاصل





## Ulrike Meinhof, an Anarchist Leader In Germany, Is Found Hanged in Cell

STUTTGART, West Germany, May 9 (AP)—Ulrike Meinhof, on trial for nearly a year with three other members of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist group, was found hanged today in her maximum security cell, the Stuttgart prosecutor's office reported.

A spokesman said the 41-year-old former journalist was last seen alive last night by a guard and that she was heard typewriting in her cell until 10:30 P.M.

When another guard opened her cell this morning, he found Miss Meinhof hanging at the window rails from a piece of her prison towel.

The spokesman said the papers she left behind gave no indication of any intent to commit suicide. He said further details would be released after an inquiry.

West German authorities put security forces on alert in fear of retaliation by sympathizers of the leftist radical group.

Until 1968, Miss Meinhof was a successful journalist who wrote her own column in a Hamburg-based satirical leftist



Ulrike Meinhof

### The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

May 10, 1976  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
Meets at 10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Committee for Program and Coordination—3 P.M.

Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

magazine owned by her husband, Klaus Rainer Röhl, father of her two children. But she parted with her family that year and left her job.

She appeared in West Berlin where authorities said she helped free Andreas Baader, who was serving a sentence for an arson attack on a Frankfurt department store. A guard was shot and seriously wounded when Mr. Baader was liberated from the prison library on May 14, 1970.

Miss Meinhof and Mr. Baader went into hiding and organized the Red Army Faction, which the police say was responsible for acts that terrorized most of West Germany in the next few years. The faction became commonly known as the Baader-Meinhof group.

Following the rearrest of Mr. Baader, the arrests of Jan-Carl Raspe and Gudrun Ensslin, Miss Meinhof was apprehended in Hanover-Langenhagen on June 7, 1972. A West Berlin court sentenced her to eight years in prison for the prison attack that freed Mr. Baader.

After her trial in Berlin in 1974 at which she said an "armed battle" to achieve a change in society was legal, Miss Meinhof and the three other members of the group were brought to Stammheim, which was specially constructed outside of Stuttgart for the Baader-Meinhof trial, which began under maximum security precautions on May 21, 1975.

The four were charged with masterminding a wave of anti-state bombings and shootings that killed four United States servicemen and a policeman, wounded several others and endangered at least 34 persons, the equivalent of \$200,000.

The trial, halted by numerous protest motions and outbursts by the defendants, is expected to last at least two years. Most of the time, the defendants have been kept out of the court proceedings or have chosen to remain in their cells.

Miss Ensslin surprised the court last Tuesday by accepting responsibility for all the accused for the three bombings that in 1972 killed the four Americans and injured at least 40 persons.

### German Offices in Paris Hit

PARIS, May 9 (AP)—Bomb explosions caused heavy damage this afternoon to the offices of two West German steel concerns. The police said that the blasts were possibly related to the death in a Stuttgart prison of Ulrike Meinhof, the Urban-guerrilla leader.

There were no victims, but damage from the blasts and fires that followed was reported to be extensive.

The offices hit were Klockner Ina-France, just off the Champs-Elyses, and Thyssen-France, near the Etoile.

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I took my new bathing suit to bed with me and dreamt I was riding a dolphin.

This is so much fun. Thanks, Sally, for letting us share your dream.

I stepped into the water in my new swimsuit and a dolphin came by to guide me along.

I think the dolphins show the way my swim trunks feel on his back.

I'm glad I got my new tank suit in time. This is more fun than walking on the sand and finding shells.

I'm glad I got my new trunks. But nobody will believe what we did at the beach today.

Specially purchased assorted print tanks and trunks in nylon and nylon and spandex. For boys: Toddler 2 to 4 and 4 to 7 sizes, 6.50. For girls: Toddler 2 to 4 sizes, 9 and 10. 4 to 6x sizes, 9 to 10.50. 8 to 14 sizes, 11 to 12. Children's Collections, Second Floor. Call (212) PL 3-4000. Add sales tax on mail and phone, 1.25 handling charge beyond our regular delivery area.

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هكذا من الاصل

JOURNALISTS HELD  
IN 17 COUNTRIES

Special Unit Lists 67 Who  
'Disappeared' or Are Jailed  
for Political Reasons

By ERNARD WEINRAUB  
Special to The New York Times  
JON, May 9—A list of 67  
journalists who have been de-  
clared "disappeared" or "jailed"  
for political reasons or  
"disappeared" in 17 coun-  
tries was issued today by Am-  
nesty International, a British-  
human rights organiza-  
tion. It is one of the most  
extensive so far to deal  
with imprisoned journalists, in-  
men and women who  
legally have been subjected  
to "degrading treat-  
ment." The countries named  
include Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile,  
India, Indonesia, South  
Africa, the Philippines, Singa-  
pore, South Africa, Taiwan,  
Thailand, Turkey, the  
Soviet Union, Uruguay and Yu-

goslavia. Amnesty Interna-  
tional said the publication of  
the list had been timed to coin-  
cide with the opening tomor-  
row of the 25th general assem-  
bly of the International Press  
Union in Philadelphia. The  
list includes publishers, editors,  
and newspaper execu-

tives. It is almost certainly  
the most complete list of jour-  
nalists detained in the  
world. It is equally certain-  
ly the most complete list of  
countries that are holding  
journalists in custody," said  
a group that was es-  
tablished in 1961 to work for  
the release of persons impris-  
oned for political or religious  
reasons. It now has chapters  
in 100 countries.

Amnesty said: "The  
list is a country or a particu-  
lar journalist is not included  
unless there is some evidence  
that any such cases  
yet been taken up by  
the attention of Am-  
nesty International."

The list includes all the journalists  
detained in violation of  
Article 19 of the United Nations  
Declaration of Human  
Rights, which asserts the  
right of everyone to receive  
and impart information through  
the press as an integral part  
of the right to freedom of ex-  
pression, it asserted.

Of the journalists are  
not charged or trial,  
have been subjected to  
torture or to cruel, inhuman  
treatment or pun-  
ishment in violation of Ar-  
ticle 10 of the declaration.

It said that the list was  
only up to April 23,  
some of the journalists  
have been released since  
journalists who disap-  
peared in Cambodia in the late  
1970s are not included be-  
cause they were war correspon-  
dents and could not come under  
the category of political prison-  
ers, it said.

It included 21 jour-  
nalists held in Indone-  
sia, 10 in the Soviet Union,  
six in Yugoslavia, five in  
each in India and Tai-  
wan, and three from  
Cuba, Singapore, Tan-  
zania and Turkey had  
disappeared in South Korea, the Phi-  
lippines, South Africa and Uru-  
guay.

Journalists listed from  
the Soviet Union were  
arrested after the  
declaration of emergency that  
total press censorship  
would be imposed.  
The prisoners  
were detained under the  
Law of Internal Security,  
which provides for de-  
portation without charge of trial.  
Journalists listed from  
Cuba, with one exception,  
were detained without  
trial. Presidential Decree  
No. 139, which empowers  
authorities to detain indefi-  
nitely persons suspected of in-  
volvement in an attempted  
coup in September 1965.  
The charges have been  
disputed since 1965.

A broad allegation made  
by those journalists asso-  
ciated with newspapers that  
were closed after the attempt-  
ed coup or with the national  
agency Antara, before it  
was closed, is that their writ-  
ing, support of the Pres-  
ident Sukarno or the Commu-  
nist Party helped to create a  
climate that favored the  
attempt.

Denial of Protests Denied  
TV Reporters in Israel

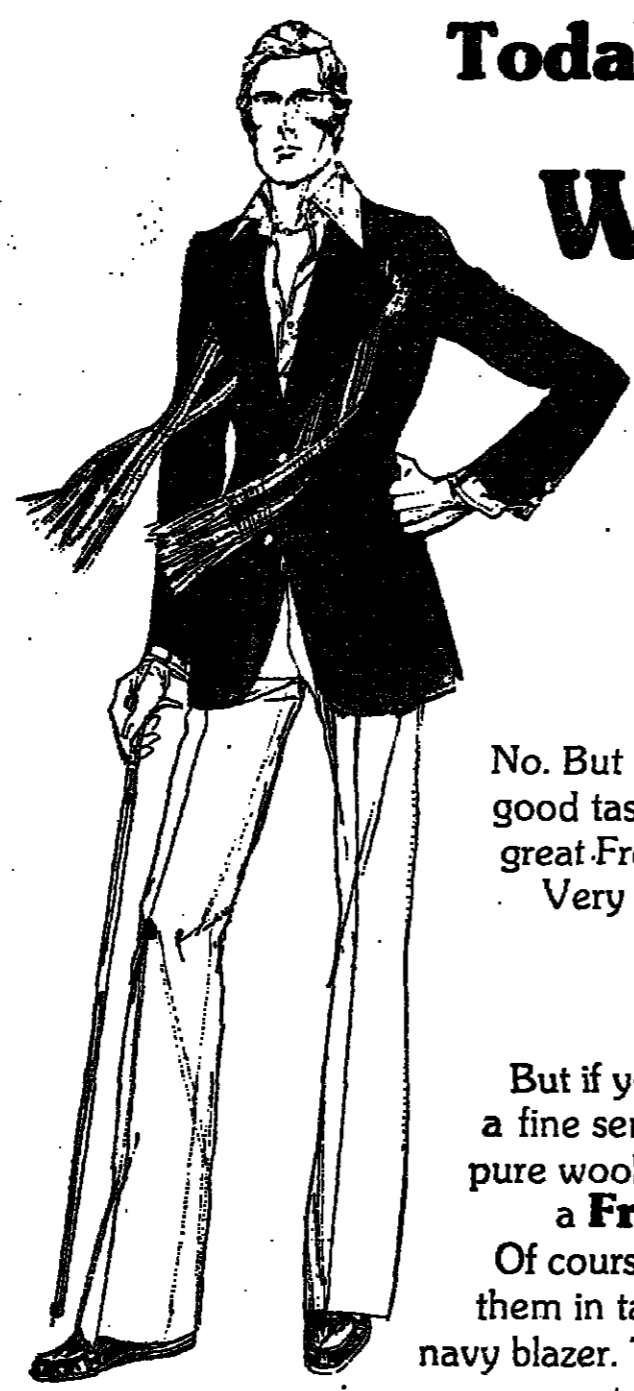
By AP, May 9 (AP)—Re-  
sponses of foreign news  
organizations today denied al-  
though television camera-  
men paid Arabs on the oc-  
cupied West Bank of the Jordan  
stage demonstrations.  
The implication is that per-  
mission for foreign television is  
needed for promoting demon-  
strations for the purpose of  
news films," said Steve De-  
Witt, NBC News, chairman  
Foreign Press Associa-

There is no proof and the  
government has authorized me  
to make the following challenge  
to the press: "If you are  
ever behind these re-  
ports or shut up." Mr.  
said. Israeli authorities  
last week that they were  
denying reports of such  
demonstrations.  
Representatives of seven of  
the foreign television bu-  
reau in Israel have denied they  
were approached with an  
offer to demonstrate for money.  
Each television corre-  
spondent was not immediately  
available for comment.

THINK FRESH:  
BANK FRESH AIR FUND

Today: an Altman fashion quiz for men.

What's the most important  
news on this page?



Betting on the blazer?  
No. But your choice proves you've got  
good taste. This one's designed by the  
great French master, Yves St. Laurent.  
Very dashing in navy blue polyester  
and wool, 100.00.

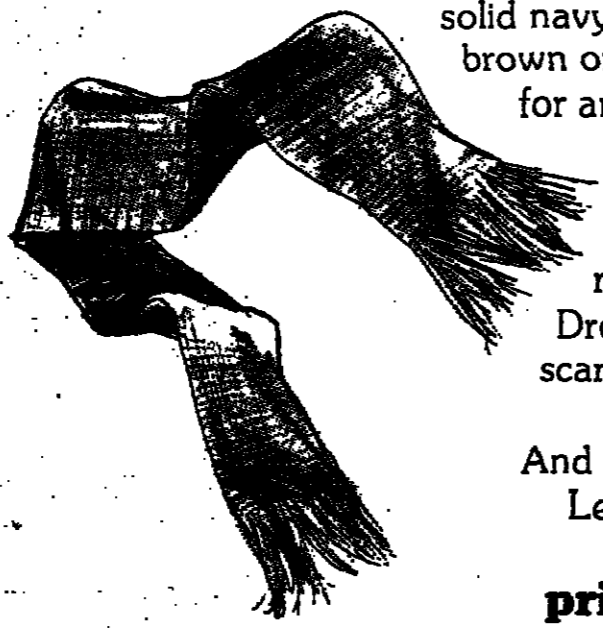
The slacks, you say? Uh-uh.  
But if you picked these, you have  
a fine sense of style. They're  
pure wool gabardine with  
a French flair  
Of course you'll wear  
them in tan with the  
navy blazer. They also  
come in cream, gray etc. 45.00.

You zeroed in on the shoes? Wrong.  
You've got a great eye for details, though.  
These are The Newest: moccasins on  
a wedge. Navy leather, 35.00.

Give up? It's Le Scarf that ties  
these smart separates together to  
make one terrific all-new man  
of you: Le Scarf is what the bright  
young men in Paris are sporting.  
Six feet of savoir-faire that you can  
wear half a dozen easy-does-it ways.

You can tie it like a four-in-hand  
and wear it low (the way we've  
sketched it in the big picture). Or you  
can wear it free and easy under your lapels.  
You can pull it through a slip knot and use  
it like an ascot. You can also fling it around  
your neck with an I-don't-care flair.

We found Le Scarf at  
Michel Cravate of Paris.  
As we said, it's six feet long, comes in  
regimental stripes of black/white/cream,  
navy/ecru/red or brown/red/ecru. Or  
solid navy, light blue, ecru,  
brown or red. All in rich rayon  
for an easy going 12.00  
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right, you get an Altman A.  
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we'll give you some  
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# Pakistani Aides Hopeful On New Talk With India

By WILLIAM BORDERS

Special to The New York Times

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 9—As Pakistan prepares to go back to the bargaining table with India for their first formal talks in a year, officials in this capital are hopeful but wary, expressing a distrust that is the product of an ancient enmity.

The Pakistanis, like their counterparts in New Delhi, say they genuinely hope that the negotiations next week will lead to the resumption of diplomatic relations and air links between the two neighbors. But, like the Indians, officials here cite the failure or the slow progress of past efforts, in cautioning against expecting too much this time.

### The Question of Hegemony

"The Indians have been bitten with the bug of wanting hegemony on the subcontinent," one high-ranking Pakistani said. "Everyone else should be subservient to them. That's no basis for a peaceful relationship."

Since 1971, when half of Pakistan broke away to become the independent nation of Bangladesh, India has increasingly assumed pre-eminence in this region. Its answer to the "hegemony" argument was phrased this way by a man in New Delhi:

"We don't want hegemony, but after all Pakistan now has only one-eighth as many people as India, and nothing like our strength, which is worth remembering."

The negotiations, between the Indian Foreign Secretary, Jagat S. Mehta, and his Pakistani counterpart, Agha Shahi, will begin Wednesday in Islamabad, the capital that Pakistan is building in a sun-soaked valley at the edge of the Himalayas.

### Air Links Have Priority

The first item of business is expected to be the resumption of air links between the two countries and the right of one country's commercial planes to fly over the other's territory.

Those links were broken off in 1971, as relations between the two countries slid toward the war that broke out at the end of that year. The few flights a week between the two countries now are flown by foreign lines, such as Pan American World Airways. And the ban on overflights means, for example, that a Pakistani plane flying from here to Bangkok goes hundreds of miles out of the way.

According to one Pakistani official, "The aviation matters could be settled on the morning of the first day, leaving the way clear to discuss other problems."

An agreement to exchange ambassadors might follow immediately, though some people expect it to be deferred for at least a month.

### Talks Last May

It was the inability to agree on the aviation matter that caused the failure of the last negotiations, which took place in New Delhi last May.

But that impasse was broken a few weeks ago, when Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wrote to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi offering to withdraw a five-year-old complaint that Pakistan had pending against India before the International Civil Aviation Organization regarding the suspension of overflights.

It is a measure of the depth of the bitterness with which the relationship is tinged that the Pakistanis are now indignant that the Indians seem to have received credit for coming

back to the bargaining table when they feel that the peace initiative really came from Islamabad.

"Those Indians indeed!" one Pakistani spittered. "Mrs. Gandhi accepts the magnanimous offer that we have made, and then says she deserves praise for accepting it."

In one widespread Pakistani view, the resumption of full diplomatic relations—which were broken off in December of 1971—has been made more likely by the prospect of the conference of nonaligned countries that is to take place this August in Sri Lanka.

### Mrs. Gandhi's Role

Prime Minister Gandhi is thought, here and in New Delhi, to be eager to go to that conference in the position of a conciliatory world leader and peace-maker, the role played by her father, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

The subjects that the Pakistanis say they are prepared to talk about here include the resumption of rail links, and moves to ease road traffic, which now has only one crossing point, open only seven hours a day.

With tanks and troops much in evidence on both sides, the border is a symbol of estrangement, and though the mood there is not particularly tense these days, it is sometimes bizarre.

### The Nuclear Issue

A Pakistani truck carrying grapes from Afghanistan stops on the Pakistani side of the India border. Two dozen laborers scurry up, in billowing blue blouses. Each takes one of the big burlap bags of grapes, settles it on his head and strides across the several hundred yards of no-man's land to an Indian truck waiting on the other side.

Besides normalizing the border traffic, Pakistan also wants to discuss some sort of international declaration to insure that South Asia remains free of nuclear weapons. But India, the only country in the region that has a nuclear capability, is regarded as unlikely to accept that suggestion.

The Indian-Pakistani negotiations, which are expected to last about three days, will take place against the backdrop of the so-called Simla Agreement, which Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto signed in the north Indian resort town of Simla in 1972, six months after the bitter and bloody war in which India helped dismember its principal adversary.

### Avoidance of Kashmir

The Simla accord sketched the outline of a move toward normal relations, listing agreements that would come along the way. Some have already come, like the resumption of trade links, however tenuous, and the resumption of postal service, however slow.

In the view from both capitals, there is little immediate hope for some other parts of the Simla accord, notably the declaration in favor of "a final settlement" of the border dispute in Kashmir.

Although Prime Minister Bhutto made a special tough-talking visit to the Pakistani-held section of Kashmir this week to reassure the people who live there that their cause would not be forgotten, there are increasing indications that both India and Pakistan are content to leave Kashmir divided as it is now, along a cease-fire line of nearly 30 years' standing, without formalizing the agreement.



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# OUTSPENDING VIET IN BIG SHIPS

### Discloses C.I.A. Data on Building Costs in Dollars; Figures Were 2 to 1

By JOHN W. RINNEY  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 9—A report by the Central Intelligence Agency is made public today by Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, showing that in the last five years the United States has outspent the Soviet Union 2 to 1 in the construction of major warships.

C.I.A. data, supplied in response to a request from Mr. Aspin, estimated that in terms of construction costs, the Soviet Union in 1971 and 1975 spent \$10 billion on major surface warships while the United States spent \$4.9 billion.

The United States also outspent the Soviet Union by about 2 to 1 in construction of major attack submarines.

The intelligence agency estimated that the dollar cost of the Soviet Union's major attack submarines between 1971 and 1975 came to \$3.3 billion, compared with the United States total of \$1.7 billion.

In a statement, Mr. Aspin said the C.I.A. figures pull out from under the claims about a looming

**Opposite Picture**

An attempt to stampede Congress into approving a huge shipbuilding program, he said, "is a picture that the Pentagon has been painting that the Soviet Union is outspending and building the United States ships."

The first step in an eight-year shipbuilding program, the Administration asked Congress to authorize \$10 billion and five ships for the coming year. The Senate Armed Services Committee will decide whether to adopt the Administration's program, which shifts the emphasis away from nuclear-powered warships in a bill already approved by the House.

The program covers minor surface warships of less than 1,000 tons displacement, such as minesweepers, according to the C.I.A. study, which has the United States outspending the Soviet Union on naval construction.

**General Purpose Ships**

The intelligence agency's study showed that in terms of construction costs, the Soviet Union spent \$10 billion on general purpose warships between 1971 and 1975 while the United States spent \$4.9 billion. Of that total, however, \$2.5 billion was for minor surface warships of less than 1,000 tons displacement, \$1.7 billion for auxiliary ships, and \$1.7 billion for minor warships and \$300 million for auxiliary ships.

C.I.A. comparisons are based on the basis of how much it would cost the United States to build the ships. It is the same "model" base of construction that has been used by the Administration to estimate that the Soviet Union is outspending the United States by 2 to 1 on defense.

On a certain extent, Mr. Aspin observed, the "dollar comparison tends to be" the Soviet figures. "The calculations are based on the cost it would cost the United States to build the ships in our country with our higher technology components."

**Calculations**

On the other hand, he said, "the calculation was made much it would cost the United States to build the ships in the Soviet Union. It would show the United States far in the lead because it would cost them a fortune to reproduce our technology components."

He said the "adverse trends" in the Pentagon in urging a major defense budget on a considerable emphasis placed by Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld and other officials on statistics that between 1965 and 1975 the Soviet Union built twice as many warships and submarines as the United States and had 20 percent more "major surface warships."

On the basis of a breakdown by the Pentagon, Senator J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said last week in terms of surface warships of 3,000 tons or more, the United States has the smallest warship in the world. The United States has the Soviet Union by 2 to 1 in the last 15

An example of how he said the Pentagon "blows up" the numbers to make a lemon look like a grapefruit, Mr. Aspin cited a March 10 speech by Secretary J. William Fluharty to the Atlanta Press. Fluharty said "the Soviet expenditure on warships was 90 percent higher than the United States."

Aspin said the Mideast figure included outlays for strategic missile-launching ships, which, he said, "has nothing to do with the sea" and "are no relevant to the naval war than the octopus is under the sea."

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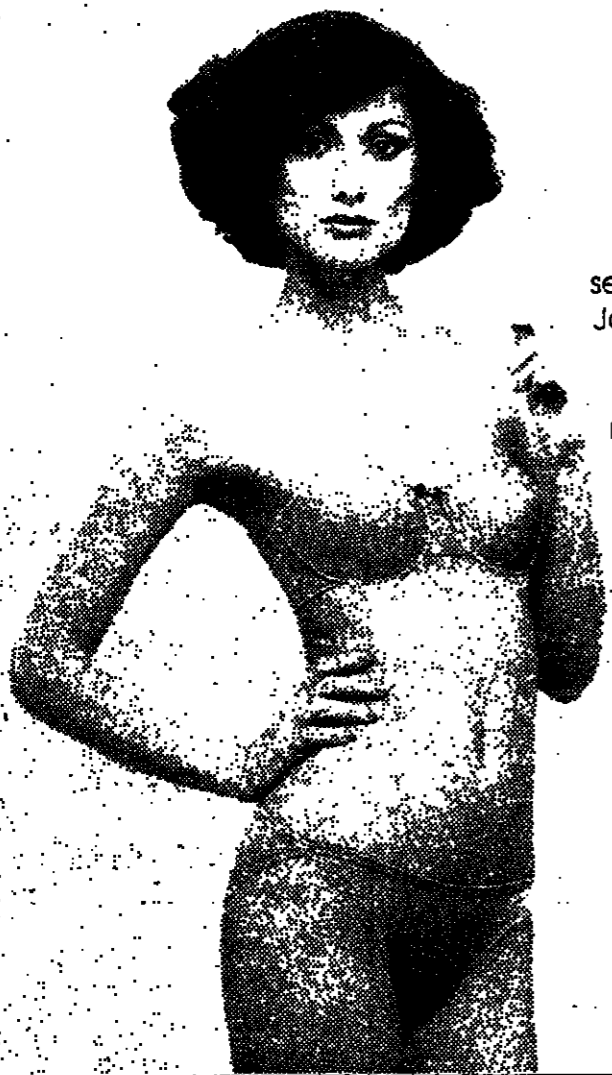
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# Barcelona, Unshackled, Now Astir With Politics

By HENRY KAMM  
Special to The New York Times

BARCELONA, Spain, May 7 —The contradictions of a country where almost all political activity is illegal and most has become possible are nowhere more striking than they are here in Spain's second city and the capital of Catalonia.

The atmosphere seems much closer to Marseille than Madrid. There is a cosmopolitan openness that gives this thriving city of three million, unlike Madrid, the ambience of any Western European metropolis. In this atmosphere much has burgeoned since Franco died last November.

About 50 political parties have surfaced and not one but two political umbrella organizations have been formed under which most cooperate. Their activities are amply and objectively reported in the censored press. The three universities are hotbeds of open political agitation, almost entirely left-wing, and professors lag little behind their students.

The Catalan language, still under official proscription because of the Franco regime's hostility to the autonomist aspirations of a province that was the principal republican stronghold during the Civil War, is in general use.

King Juan Carlos I and even Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne delivered passages of their speeches in Catalan during the King's visit here last February. Mr. Fraga received no applause when he restated the Madrid Government's strong opposition to a federal system.

**Spreading Toleration**  
Toleration of dissidence now extends to silent demonstrations who hold daily vigils in front of the prison on behalf of activists inside. Demands for amnesty, democracy and autonomy are no longer hastily removed from the walls on which they are scrawled.

A Communist leader of distinctly working-class presence reclined into an elegant chair and, without modulating his voice to adapt to the genteel surroundings of the public room of a fadingly distinguished hotel, held forth on the program of his party.

What he said about Communist objectives sounded incongruous as the rest, coming from a 1936 founding member of the Catalanian United Socialist Party and a veteran of the political prisons and concentration camps of several countries.

"Of course, in principle we are against NATO," he said. "But the historic moment in Spain calls for a transition to democracy. Even joining NATO could be necessary for that. We would accept it and carry out all responsibilities of the order. We know that Spain cannot remain isolated in this moment of transition."

**The Common Market**  
The Communist, who, unlike members of other parties, retained the caution of asking that his name be withheld, said his party was ready to accept Spanish membership in the European Economic Community as well.

"We believe it is a need of the capitalists here to be in the Common Market," he said. "We accept it. It can help the democratization of Spain. We believe it is possible in Spain to have democracy as the capitalist world understands it and then advance toward socialism."

The Communist leader's party, while formally separate from the Spanish Communist Party, is generally considered a loyal section of it. He said his party was completely sincere in integrating itself into the two umbrella organizations of Catalanian political movements. His assertion was not contradicted in conversations with other political spokesmen.

**"We Have Renounced Nothing"**  
"We have made many concessions," the Communist said. "We have always said we wanted a socialist republic. The others say they want a monarchy. We say, 'All right.' But this is a concession to the other political forces, not to the old regime."

"We have renounced nothing, and we do not consider renouncing any of our objectives as Communists. But there are moments in life in which you have to do certain things. We have spent 40 years in the worst conditions in which a Communist party can find itself. Apparently we are lending our strength to the capitalists. We think we shall get in return the right of the working class to express itself and participate in national life. We have renounced nothing, I insist. This is a step. The class struggle continues. We can pursue certain goals together with the bourgeois parties without abandoning the class struggle."

**A Distaste for Moscow**  
The Communist leader spoke of "inevitable contradiction" in ultimate goals, but emphasized that Communists "have never been partisans of armed struggle." He said his party did not approve of the military activities of Basque nationalists, but added:

"We understand the situation that has pushed them to take arms. It is not only those who pull the trigger who are responsible but those who created the political conditions."

Communists here, students and other members, speak in

similar terms. They express distaste for the Soviet Union and those European Communist parties they consider close to Moscow. They hold strong sympathy for the Italian Communists.

A group of Communist students expressed strong support for the Common Market, an institution generally rejected by most leftist students in its nine member countries as an instrument of capitalism and multinational companies. "For us, joining the Common Market would be a certain step toward freedom," one of the group said.

Moderation in political aims and methods is strikingly evident. Extremists who place themselves beyond a spectrum ranging from Christian Democrats on the right to orthodox Communists on the left appear to be rare. The right, of course, is represented by the Government and its office-holders, but seems to exert no ideological influence.

"The strength of the Government has is the force of inertia," the Communist leader said.

"The Catalanian is biologically democratic and liberal," said Josep Abreu i Abelló, leader of the Republican Left of Catalonia, in explaining the broad consensus among the opposition parties.

**Four Minimal Demands**  
"Unity here is a fact," said Josep Benet, a leading figure in the Catalanian Assembly, the principal umbrella organization in which the illegal political parties, youth groups and labor unions coexist with legal bodies of local or professional character. He said that unity was based on a four-point program of minimal demands on which all members agreed. The demands are:

Amnesty for political prisoners and the right of exiles to return, as well as a pledge not to prosecute for their political actions the supporters of the Franco regime. "We want future without the past, for us and the Francoists," said Mr. Benet.

Elevation of political and social liberties to the level common to Western democracies.

Autonomy for Catalonia within Spain.

The coordination of the Catalanian movement with that of the opposition groups of the other regions.

The consensus extends to the universities. Dean Manuel Jiménez de Parga of the law faculty of Barcelona Central University, the largest university, said that various forms of democratic socialism were the most pronounced political tendency, with Communists in the minority and rightists nearly nonexistent.

The university illustrates the paradox between an authoritarian state and the limits of its authority that has been developing over the years, but at much greater speed since Franco's death.

A number of professors interviewed said that for a long time they had been lowering the self-censorship imposed on them and made their teaching fuller and more objective. For some years now, they said, lectures and reading on the sensitive subject of the 1930's Civil War had been as objective as at Western universities.

"The rightists have been complaining for some time that you can buy all the revolutionary writings you want in Barcelona, but nothing on the ideology of Franco," a professor said, laughing. "And they are right."

**Rectile Political Activity**  
Dean Jiménez said the university was a good indicator of the level of general liberalization since Franco's death. There is less political activity in the university, which was often disrupted by political strikes in recent years, he said. Now general political activity is so much more open. Now a university no longer serves as a safety valve for a suppressed society.

The intensity of political activity that has come out of the underground, while remaining formally illegal, is attested to by political leaders. All complain that they are too busy addressing meetings several times a week.

Speeches are announced as lectures and given general titles as "Catalonia Today" and, as Mr. Benet said, "Then I say what I want and answer all questions."

Leaders of most parties, with the significant exception of the Communists, now deal with authorities, including centrally appointed provincial governors, who clearly recognize the parties' political weight despite their illegality.

Recently the municipal council of the nearby city of Tarragona formally voted its support for the Catalanian Assembly's four-point program. The governor annulled the action the following day.

In this early flowering of freedom, political leaders here are painfully aware of two worrisome factors. One is that none of the freedoms they have seized has the sanction of law, so that what they succeed in doing today may send them to prison tomorrow; the other, a vaguely uncomfortable feeling of being out in front, and perhaps too far so.

"We must see to it that the rest of Spain follows," said Mr. Benet. "If they don't it may get dangerous for us."

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# WOMEN IN SPAIN TACK MARCHERS

### Man Killed in Ambush Rally on Mountaintop Rightists Are Blamed

TEJURRA, Spain, May 9 — Terrorists shot into a crowd of 5,000 dissident monarchists, killing one and injuring 10, as they scrambled up a hillside of mud and boulders to a mountaintop rally here today. The gunman, believed to be a monarchist extremist, fired two shots at random into the front of the crowd, killing Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbón-Parma, a pretender to the throne.

Prince Carlos Hugo, walking behind the protesters, left the scene after the ambush. His wife, Princess Irene, climbed to the top of the hill, however, to celebrate the victory near where the prince had been hidden.

Monarchists, Spain's oldest political party, date from 1833 when Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII, opposed the throne of Spain. Today still seek to place Carlos Hugo, Don Juan's descendant, on the throne in place of King Juan Carlos I.

Monarchists fought on the side of the Nationalists during the 1936-39 Civil War. They have since turned to the right. Cries of "Carlism" and "Workers self-defense" were mixed with cries of "Liberty and amnesty for political prisoners during the war" as the marchers climbed.

### Leftist Leaders Freed

17-year-old Prince Carlos fled out of Spain in 1947 after the end of the illegal political activities of the monarchist movement. He was surrounded by bodyguards as word of his whereabouts was swept down the hill.

As the marchers climbed, a group of old men shook their heads in anger, and some backed down the hill. The crowd, including many young people, was generally calm. Shooting followed two bomb attacks in the Basque region where the counterculture movement counts their main strength.

Near San Sebastián a young man was killed in an attempt to place a bomb in a monarchist's home, the official newspaper reported. The Government arrested the leftist leaders, including Communist economic minister Tamames, but left the Communist labor minister Marcelino Camacho and other top leftist leaders free.

### Intejurra Violence Pinpoints

Intejurra violence pinpoints the hardening of left political positions as the Franco Government liberalizes after years of authoritarian rule.

### Intimate Says State

Intimate Says State Ate Some Catholics

W. May 9 (AP) — Cardinal Wyszyński, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, today said that some Catholics still lived under the shadow of Communist rule and that they "are afraid to admit they're Catholics for fear of losing their

people are no good for the church or for the country," he declared during a religious ceremony at the presence of a Pope, Archbishop Luigi Bommarito.

"We can silence the church," the cardinal said, "by accusing the Communist Government of violating constitutional guarantees of religious freedom."

### Accuses Moscow

Accuses Moscow World Investments

HONG, May 9 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union is accused of setting up joint stock companies in the third world in their aggressive economic expansion in Western multinational corporations.

Jih Pao, the Communist newspaper, said the system used by the Kremlin in developing countries is investment in exchange for labor and raw materials according to Hsinhua, official Chinese press.

dition, as the capital from the Soviet Union owned by that socialist state, the areas investment goes, the it runs and its spheres of activity are all selected in accordance with the the Soviet Government aggression and expansion," the newspaper said.

### Aboard Die in Crash

Aboard Die in Crash of Spanish Jet in Spain

Madrid, May 9 (AP) — A 747 cargo plane of the Air Force crashed today in a storm southwest of Madrid and all 17 persons on board were killed, the police said. The jumbo jet was in a field near the village of Huetes, 60 miles south of the capital, and wreckage was scattered over a wide area.

Details were available from authorities said the plane was apparently on the way to the United States from Iran, with a refueling scheduled at Madrid.



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# Questions and Answers on Disputed Status of the Panama Canal

By JONATHAN KANDELL

**PANAMA, May 6**—For some years, students of United States-Latin American relations have been predicting that the Panama Canal would become an explosive hemispheric issue.

The growing nationalism throughout Latin America has made an anachronism of the canal zone—a corridor 53 miles long and 10 miles wide that splits Panama in half and is entirely under United States control.

But neither the Government of the United States nor of Panama expected the issue to burst on the American political scene quite the way it has.

Former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, in making a political issue of the prospect of United States loss of control over the canal—even over a period stretching decades into the future—has tapped a deep well of resentment among conservative Americans, who probably identify the issue with what they see as the weakening of United States power abroad.

The following questions and answers attempt to cover some of the main points that have been raised in the debate over the Panama Canal.

**Q. What is the basis of the United States legal claim to the canal?**  
A. The United States initially signed a treaty with Colombia in 1903 under which the Colombians would be paid an initial \$10 million plus \$250,000 a year for the use of a canal to be built across the Isthmus of Panama, then part of Colombia. When the Colombian Senate turned the agreement down, a revolt supported by the United States broke out in Panama, which declared its independence from Colombia.

The Panamanians allowed a French agent, Philippe Bunau-Varilla, to negotiate a canal treaty on their behalf. The agreement was signed in 1903 just hours before Panamanian officials arrived in Washington to approve or disapprove it. The Panamanians were informed that the United States could not guarantee their independence from Colombia if the treaty was not accepted.

The treaty, which Panamanians maintain was imposed on them, included the same financial terms as the Colombians were offered. But while the Colombia treaty set a limit to the American presence in the Canal Zone, the agreement with the Panamanians provided that "Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity" a 10-mile-wide corridor along the 53-mile length of the canal.

The treaty also states that the United States "would possess and exercise" control over the Canal Zone "if it were the sovereign of the territory within which said lands and waters are located to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power or authority."

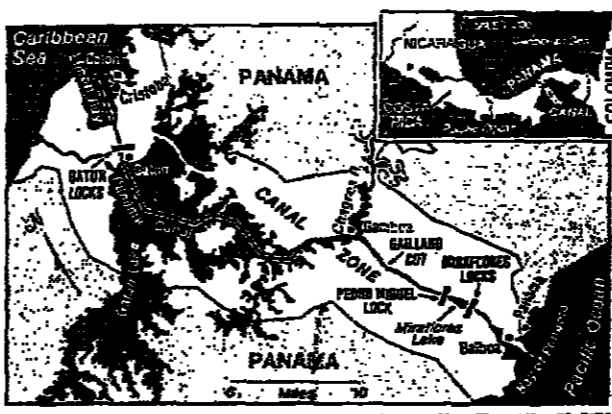
**Q. What is the status of negotiations on a new canal treaty?**  
A. In 1974, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Ruck of Panama signed a Declaration of Eight Principles governing negotiations on a new treaty. The most important of those principles was that the United States would abandon its claim of rights "in perpetuity" over the canal. But little has been agreed upon since.

According to diplomatic sources, the United States began negotiations hoping for a treaty that would extend American operational and military control over the canal for 40 or 50 years. Washington is reportedly amenable to a treaty that would first permit the Panamanians to take operational control and later military control. The Panamanians are publicly committed to a treaty that gives them full operational and military control within 25 years.

**Q. Is the canal necessary to United States security?**  
A. With the advent of a two-ocean navy and the nuclear age, the canal has become militarily obsolete. Even at the height of the Vietnam War, only a small percentage of United States traffic through the canal consisted of military vessels. The main preoccupation voiced by American military officials is that a United States withdrawal would create a vacuum that a hostile nation would be tempted to fill.

**Q. What is the economic importance of the canal?**  
A. In economic terms, the importance of the canal has declined with the advent of freighters and oil tankers too large to negotiate the 110-foot-wide locks. Only about 2 percent of the coast-to-coast trade of the United States moves through the canal. But about 70 percent of ships making the canal passage either originate or end their voyages in United States ports.

**Q. What happened to the idea of building a new canal?**  
A. The idea of a new canal—built through Nicaragua, for example—was always raised at times when the Panamanians pressed for a new treaty. The last time the United States Government announced it was considering the option was in the late 1960's. The idea has not been discussed in the last few years, since the cost and political uncertainties in any Central American country are too great.



is Panama bringing on the United States to agree to a new treaty?

A. The Panamanians have the support of a majority of United Nations members on the treaty issue, and can count on the unanimous support of Latin American nations.

The Panamanians have also raised the specter of violence—not as a planned tactic, but as an uncontrolled popular outburst such as occurred in 1964 leaving 21 people dead. General Torrijos has not, however, ratcheted this prospect. A total breakdown in treaty negotiations could conceivably lead to guerrilla activity against the canal—with General Torrijos's backing, or just as likely without it.

**Q. Can the Panamanians overrun the Canal Zone?**  
A. The 8,000-man Panamanian National Guard—the only armed force in the country—outnumbers the 3,000 or so United States Army combatants in the zone. But if Panamanians make a threat to overrun the Canal Zone—a remote possibility at this point—United States military personnel and firepower would be quickly increased.

**Q. What has been the impact of the United States Presidential primaries on canal negotiations?**

A. Ronald Reagan has maintained that the Panama Canal is as much a part of the United States as Alaska and has clearly implied that the United States should be prepared to go to war to maintain its con-

rol over the Canal. President Ford, moments at least, appeared to the big Administration's negotiating position by asserting the United States "will give up its defense right the Panama Canal and never give up its open rights as far as Panama concerned."

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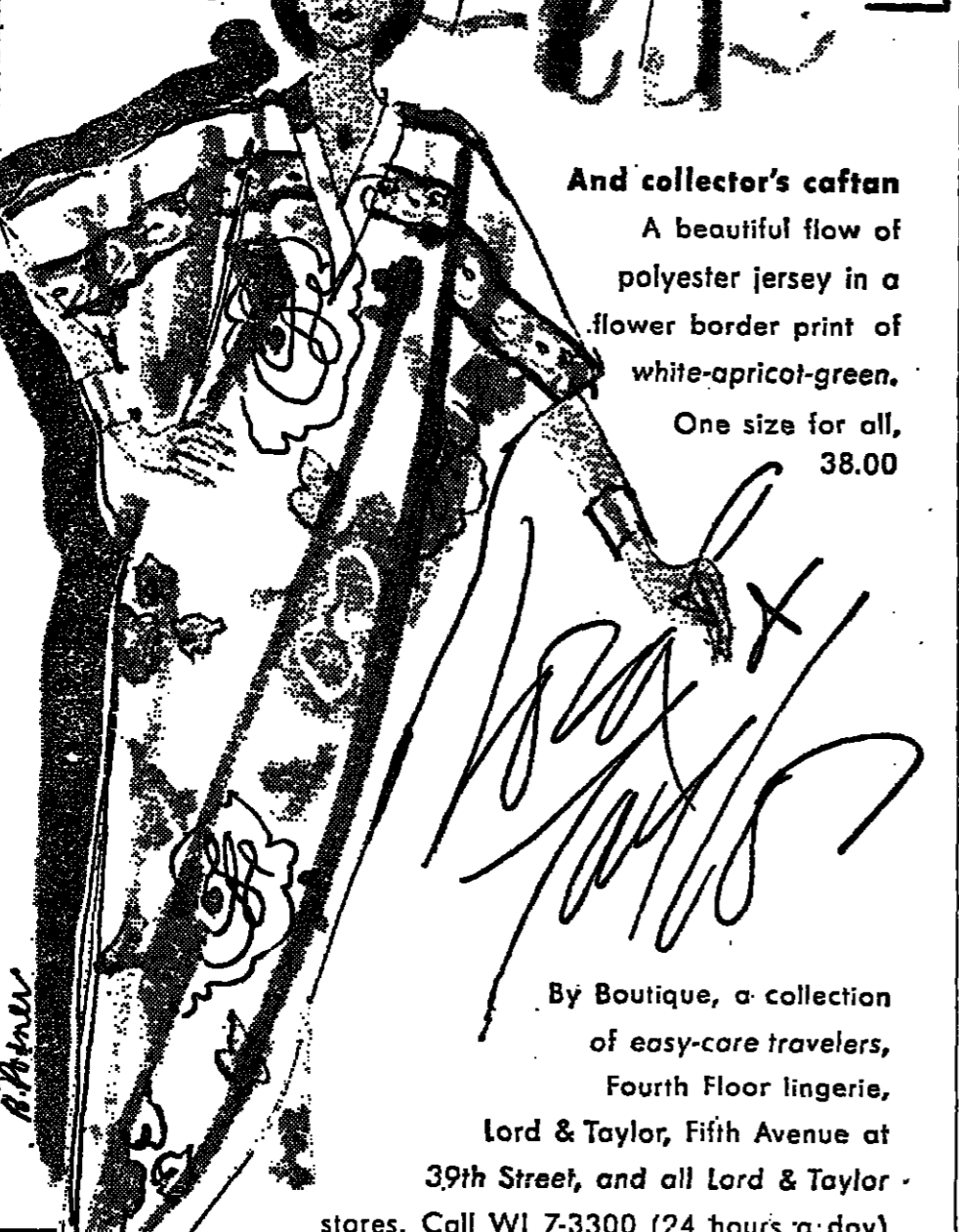
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# Parisians, Enjoying a Lull in Protests, Find Joie de Vivre in Streets and Parks

By JAMES F. CLARITY  
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, May 9 — After months of watching organized Parisians demonstrate, unorganized Parisians have regained virtual control of the city's streets and squares. Students, with the advent of final examinations, are losing some of their fervor for public protest against government changes in education, and organized labor wore itself out, temporarily, in its huge parade on May 3.

Since then the temperature has climbed, and Paris is experiencing 85-degree days, which have not been recorded here in early May since 1873. And Parisians are trying to enjoy their city with almost as much energy as the droves of Germans and Japanese tourists who have begun to plod and cluster around town.

For many Parisians, the newly relaxed mood of the city is signaled by the absence from the streets of troops of helmeted riot policemen, who have clashed several times with what are called "uncontrolled ele-

ments" in recent street demonstrations. The most noticeable police groups in recent days have been performing motorcycle tricks and giving brass-band concerts as free attractions at a public festival in the Tuileries Gardens.

For poorer Parisians, relaxing and avoiding the heat was a matter of walking along the quay of the Seine or sitting in a park.

In one of the city's working-class neighborhoods, in the eastern section of the city, people went to the Père-

Lachaise Cemetery for a Sunday stroll.

They stopped in the sun at the marble tomb marked "Madame Lamboucas, called Edith Piaf" and looked silently for a minute before moving back under the shadow of the trees. A small girl in a pink dress danced on a memorial for "Spaniards who Died for Liberty" as her parents scolded her. An old man and an old woman sat on a stone bench. The old woman mumbled something to him, and he said: "Colette? Yes. Colette is just down there.

Yes we have time. It's not far from the entrance."

At a dinner party at L'Hotel, one of the most fashionable hotels in Paris, people were talking about where to take their yachts for the summer. Concern about the possible, or probable, accession to power of the Communist-Socialist opposition in two years seemed distant and abstract as the wife of an international lawyer said: "When they take power, they will find the coffers empty." A doctor agreed, adding: "anyone with

considerable means moved his personal fortune out of the country two years ago. The French are like that, you know."

At the dinner, two well-dressed women discussed sauces and garlic. "The sauce does not make the cooking," said one. Both agreed that it was only proper for notable restaurants to ban garlic from their kitchens, but one said: "Yes, my dear, but really can you think of a roast leg of lamb without a little garlic?"

## French Conservative Wins in Vote for Parliament Seat

TOURS, France, May 9 (Reuters)—The conservative Mayor of Tours, Jean Royer, won a surprisingly strong victory in a parliamentary by-election here today in which the leftist opposition captured a relatively low vote.

Mr. Royer, a former presidential candidate who came to prominence with an anti-nepotism crusade, won 56 percent of the votes for the Parliament seat in a field of nine candidates and thus avoided a run-off ballot.

The result was comforting for

France's Government majority, although Mr. Royer ran without formal backing from Government leaders.

The Socialists scored 21 percent but their gain of 4 percentage points was down from their advances in France's recent local elections.

**Bombs Kill 2 in Malaysia**  
KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia, May 9 (AP)—A dozen bombs made a bomb explode during the night in the state of Sabah, killing two persons and wounding two, authorities said today. No reason was given for the explosions.



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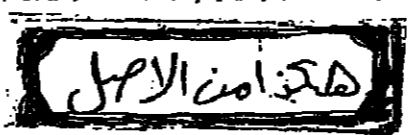
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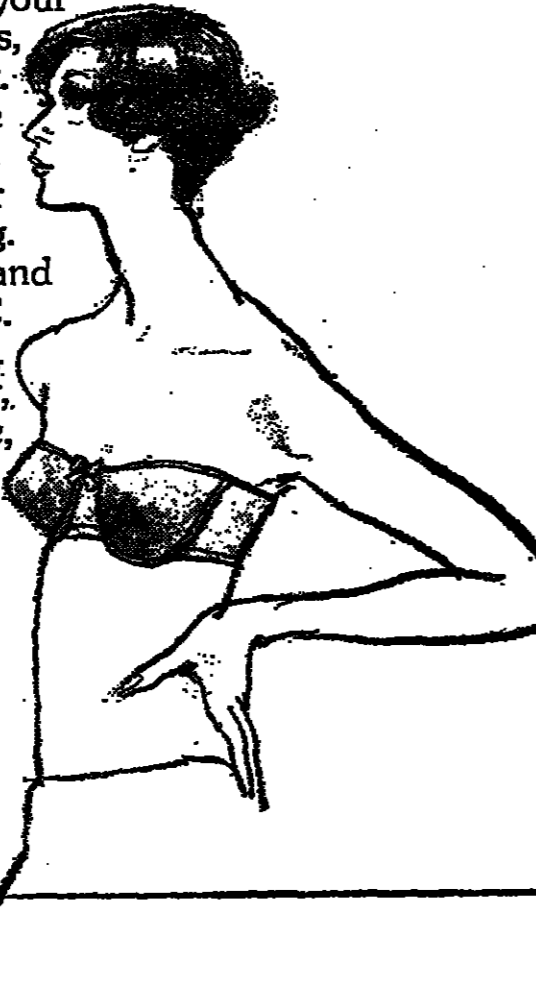
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## Congressmen Were Bugged by F.B.I. Indirectly

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Information regarding contacts between members of Congress and foreign officials was picked up by F.B.I. wiretaps and bugging devices and forwarded to Presidents Johnson and Nixon, according to a staff report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

The 79-page report, released today, stressed that none of the legislators was the direct target of electronic eavesdropping but that instead they were overheard "through the bureau's coverage of certain foreign establishments in Washington," probably embassies.

The report cited the eavesdropping as an example of a situation in which "even properly authorized electronic surveillances directed against foreign targets... may result in possible abuses involving American citizens."

The report did not name any of the legislators or foreign officials involved.

**Part of Senate Study**

The report on electronic surveillance is one of 13 volumes being issued by the committee in support of its report on domestic intelligence activities.

The Senate committee document traced the bureau's use of wiretaps and bugging devices from 1940 to the present, describing in detail a number of previously reported cases, including the wiretapping of reporters and government officials during the Kennedy and Nixon Administrations.

Eavesdropping material involving members of Congress was first sent to the Johnson White House in March 1966 in response to a request from the President "that the F.B.I. should constantly keep abreast of the actions of representatives of these (foreign officials)

in making contacts with Senators and Congressmen," according to a bureau memo quoted in the report.

President Johnson felt that many of the protests against his Vietnam policies, particularly hearings in the Senate, had been generated by the foreign officials, the memo said.

"As a result of the President's request, the F.B.I. prepared a chronological summary—based in part on existing electronic surveillances—of the contacts

of each Senator, Representative or staff member who communicated with selected foreign establishments during the period July 1, 1964 to March 17, 1966, the report said.

The practice was reinstated by the Nixon Administration in July 1970, when Larry Highy, a White House aide, informed the bureau that H. R. Halde-man, White House chief of staff, "wanted any information possessed by the F.B.I. relating to contacts between (certain foreign officials) and members

of Congress and its staff," according to a bureau memo cited in the report.

The report noted that although the courts have placed stiffer legal restrictions on the use of electronic eavesdropping since 1972, the number of warrantless wiretaps and bugs in the area of domestic intelligence has actually increased. As of November, 1975, all warrantless electronic surveillances were directed against foreigners, the report said.

## Paper Says Doctor Financed Mexican Jail Raid

DALLAS, May 9 (UPI)—A jail break in a Mexican border town that freed 14 American prisoners last March was directed and financed by a Dallas psychologist and carried out by a former marine sergeant turned soldier of fortune, according to a Dallas newspaper.

The psychologist, Dr. Sterling Blake Davis, financed the raid to free his son who had been jailed in Piedras Negras, Mexico, for 23 months. The Dallas Times Herald said today.

Dr. Davis' son, Sterling Davis Jr., had been jailed in 1974 on drug charges and contended that he had been beaten and harassed by the Mexican guards, the newspaper said. He had seven or eight years still to serve at the time of the escape.

According to the paper's account, Dr. Davis financed a three-man breakout team, led by Don Fielden, 31, a Dallas truck driver and former marine sergeant, to free his son.

"I exhausted all other options of the Mexican extortion system," Dr. Davis said.

Mr. Fielden was quoted by the paper as saying: "He didn't

believe I could do it, but I told him I would go down at my own expense and see how I could work it out. I hocked everything I had."

He said Dr. Davis had given him \$5,000 to carry out the breakout, the paper reported.

Mr. Fielden told the paper that he, a "backup man" and a 15-year-old Dallas youth slipped across the border from Eagle Pass, Tex., into Mexico in the predawn hours of March 12.

They surprised the jail guards at gunpoint, he said, forced them to open the cells and freed the prisoners. Fourteen, including Mr. Davis, made it back across the border.

**'For the Money'**

DALLAS, May 9 (AP)—Mr. Fielden led the jail break "for money and the adventure involved," his attorney Ernest Suebnue says.

"I was hungry. I don't give a damn about who was in jail or why they were there," Mr. Fielden said in the interview

with The Times Herald. "I needed the money."

But he said the \$5,000 fee he was paid for the jail break ended up going to his companion, as yet unidentified, and he came up short \$500 of his own money he paid the youth who drove the getaway car and acted as lookout.

Mr. Fielden told the paper he left the youth while he and the other man walked in. Their heads were covered with masks and they had a 12-gauge pump riot gun and a 15-inch sawed-off shotgun.

The policeman put their hands up and supplied keys for the cells, he recalled. He said he drove across the border with Mr. Davis and another man while the other prisoners ran to the river.

Some of those who escaped were picked up by the Texas authorities. All have since been released. State Department officials have said that extradition in such a case is unlikely.

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## U.S. Cuban Refugee Program Split by Reports of Director's Political Activities

By GEORGE VOLSKY

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, May 8—The United States Cuban Refugee Program, founded 15 years ago as a non-partisan social agency, has been involved in the last four months in a bitter and divisive political controversy.

The dispute, here and in Washington, is centered on the program's director, Ricardo Nuñez, a 43-year-old Cuban-born Republican.

The program, part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is the largest and costliest refugee assistance effort ever undertaken by the United States Government.

Over \$1.1 billion has been spent so far on assistance to some 600,000 Cuban refugees, the overwhelming majority of

whom have adjusted well into the American economy.

Currently, the program has a budget of about \$90 million a year, even though very few new refugees are arriving in the country.

There are no plans for terminating the program, whose headquarters are in Miami. Rather, under the direction of Mr. Nuñez, the Ford Administration is trying to establish closer ties with present and past recipients of program aid. Critics contend this is being done for political reasons.

Census of Refugees  
Mr. Nuñez is making a census of all refugees in the United States to create a "nationwide information bank." He has since he became director of the program.

The group has reportedly drawn plans to create a new national Cuban organization, headed by Mr. Nuñez. Cubans and Americans here have repeatedly charged that Mr. Nuñez has directly and indirectly intervened in the local and national political races since he became director of the program.

part in the political process to "fill the leadership vacuum."

He has hand-picked his own all-Cuban advisory board, a move which H.E.W. Under Secretary Marjorie C. Lynch described as unauthorized by department regulations.

According to program employees, however, the board has met on a number of occasions in Mr. Nuñez's offices.

The group has reportedly drawn plans to create a new national Cuban organization, headed by Mr. Nuñez.

Cubans and Americans here have repeatedly charged that Mr. Nuñez has directly and indirectly intervened in the local and national political races since he became director of the program.

A. Ferré, said that Mr. Nuñez was grooming a surrogate candidate, Rodolfo Nodal-Tarrale Havana, a social agency from office. There are reports in the Cuban community that Mr. Nuñez is considering challenging Representative Claude Pepper, a Democrat, in whose district many Cuban-Americans live.

In addition, according to several Spanish-language publications in Miami, Mr. Nuñez has created jobs for associates, promised to reward friends with service contracts and has caused acrimonious dissension within a refugee professional association that the program subsidizes.

"Nuñez has stained the program with a stigma of political and favoritism, which never existed there before," said Rafael Villaverde, head of Lit-Havena, a social agency supported by state, local and Federal funds.

Mr. Nuñez declined to respond to a reporter's queries about the matter. Mrs. Lynch, in a telephone interview, said, "I'm sure that he knows what the Hatch Act is all about."

The act forbids direct involvement of Federal officials in partisan politics. In a series of recent interviews, civil servants here and in Washington have expressed dismay over what they perceived as the new political orientation of the program under Mr. Nuñez's direction.

Mr. Nuñez's direction.

Aides to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, who is on a Senate Judiciary committee, closely monitor his activities.

Senator Kennedy be particularly interested in the transfer of the deputy director's post last month.

A number of Cuban-Americans interviewed a few weeks ago took active part in the 9 Presidential primary, although about the extent of their involvement.

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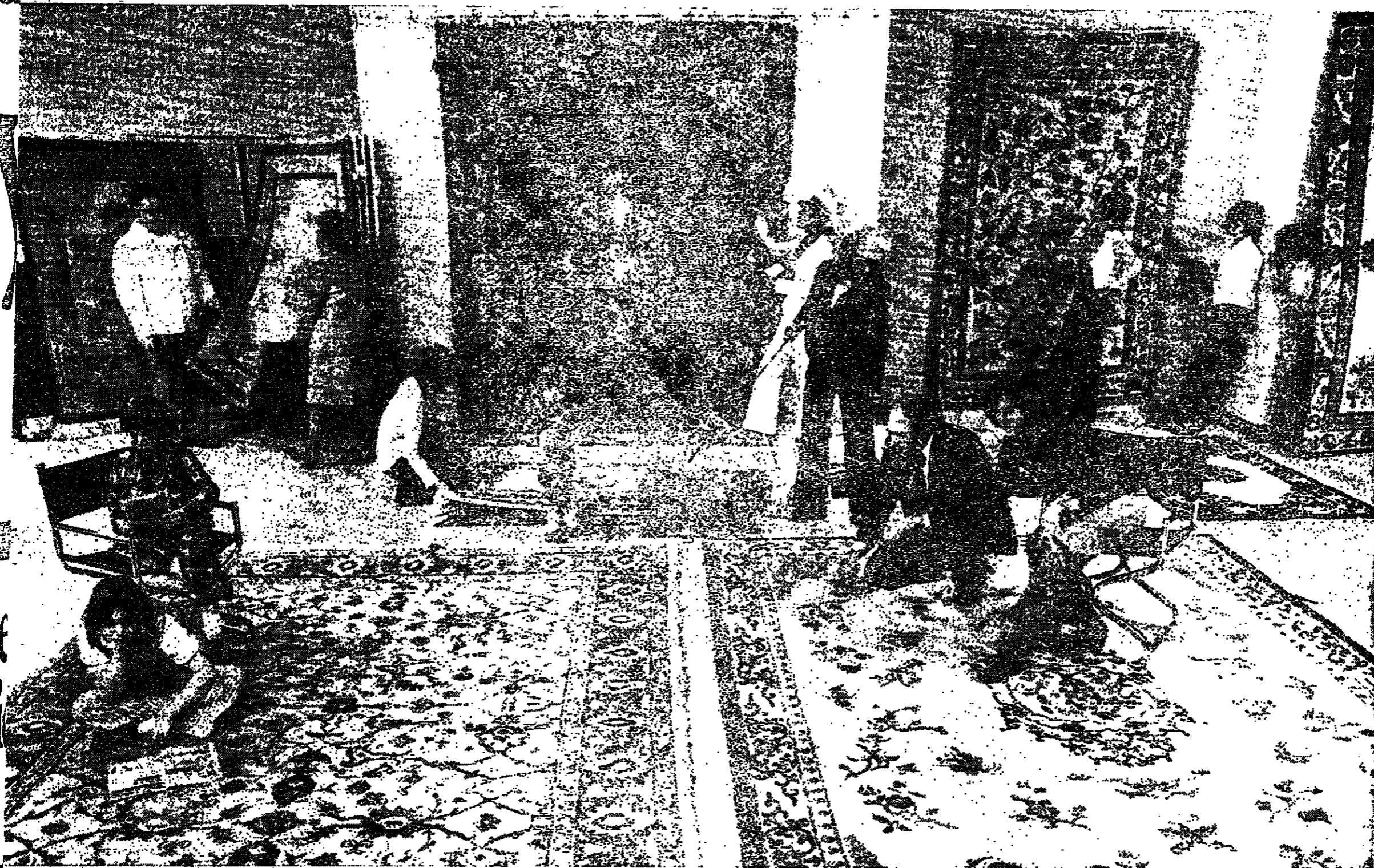
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# Ireland Entertains 10 Governors at 3-Day Salute to the Bicentennial

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

the best way to celebrate and capitalize on the American Bicentennial was to invite the present Governors of the original 13 states for three days of sightseeing, modest revelry, and occasional diplomatic discussions.

All in all, it was a fairly typical example of what is happening trans-Atlanticly in 1976. People are doing things and finding the money with which to do them—that they would not normally do or pay for had Americans not signed the Declaration of Independence 200 years ago.

The Irish Government paid for this weekend's festivities, and for this reason (as well as for others) 10 Governors decided to send themselves, not to mention a few sons, daughters, and aides. Three of the original 13 states—South Carolina, Delaware and Maryland—sent high ranking officials.

The result was a mixture of receptions, dinner parties, sightseeing trips, rhetoric designed to invoke real or imagined historic ties between the two countries, a gentle soft sell from the Irish Government for more tourists and business, and a bit of serious business.

### Warning on Terrorists

The serious business was the private plea this morning from Garrett Fitzgerald, Ireland's Foreign Minister, in which he asked the Governors to do what they could to stem the flow of American dollars to Irish terrorists. Much of this money is raised on the innocent assumption that it will be sent to Northern Ireland to provide welfare for women and children.

In fact, much of it is diverted to purchase rifles and bombs. Mrs. Grasso and Mr. Byrne listened attentively but said they did not think that much money was coming from Connecticut or New Jersey. Unfortunately, however, the intended beneficiary of Mr. Fitzgerald's plea—Governor Carey of New York, who has the largest Irish constituency anywhere—was not on hand

to receive the message. Aides said he was attending mass, but they pointed out that he had heard the same sermon many times before.

Irish officials also made no secret of their hope that the visit would yield economic dividends. The Ministry of Transport and Power arranged for a special train today to take the Americans from Dublin to County Clare—an area that depends heavily on American investment and tourists.

En route, the Government served a lunch of "spring tipperary lamb" washed down by two kinds of wine and Irish "mist," a particularly devastating liqueur.

Reciprocity Acknowledged At each turn, moreover, the Governors were reminded that the Irish and the Americans owed a great deal to each other. The Irish, it was pointed out, contributed poets, playwrights and not a few prominent politicians. In exchange, the United States contributed \$300 million worth of investment in 175 separate manufacturing plants, and the Irish officials expressed the earnest wish that this sort of reciprocal agreement would continue and grow.

The rest of the proceedings were less portentous but perhaps more interesting. Take, for example, the famous "collarbone incident" last night. Until then, things had gone fairly smoothly—arrival on Friday at Dublin Airport, a round of receptions and a black-tie dinner with Liam Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, and a visit to a modest Bicentennial exhibition arranged by Trinity College.

But it was at last night's reception given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin that the first hint emerged that things might not go according to the elaborate schedule set forth by the Irish Tourist Authority. As they were leaving the reception, Mrs. Grasso and Mr. Byrne came upon a group of young Irish dancers in costumes.

As the cameras clicked and newsmen took frantic notes, the two officials tried their hands—their feet, rather—at what is known here as "step dancing." Their performance did not do much to advance the tradition of "step dancing," but they won much admiration for their courage.

### Unscheduled Athletics

Then, a few hours later, the entourage found itself on the lawn of the residence of the American Ambassador, Walter Curley. Something in the atmosphere—perhaps the desire that roam freely across the ambassadorial grounds, or the sunshine, or the spirits that were being liberally dispensed—inspired the Governor of New Hampshire, Meldrim Thomson Jr., to challenge Governor Byrne to a foot race. The contest was close, and a second heat was ordered.

The two sprinters were joined by Lieut. Gov. W. Brantley Harvey of South Carolina and Mr. Dukakis of Massachusetts. All four men

took off their jackets, hunched down at the starting line, and Mrs. Grasso pressed into service for the occasion, shouted "On your mark, get set, go."

A mere 30 feet into the race, Mr. Dukakis—a long-distance runner in college, and wearing leather soles to boot—slipped, fell and cracked his collarbone.

He was hustled to a nearby hospital by worried embassy officials, and thereby missed an evening of Irish entertainment at the Abbey Tavern, which included a duel by Governor Shapp and Lieutenant Governor Harvey, who borrowed fiddles from an Irish band and treated everyone to "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

Was this trip necessary? To Mr. Byrne, who seemed to reflect the sentiments of the group, it was. He paid a visit to the town of Castlebar in County Mayo, the birthplace of his maternal grandmother. He saw some places he had not visited before, and he met some people

whose friends would cherish. But more than that, he said, it was the opportunity, important to other Governors added, almost "in a relaxed way."

### Giscard Says 'I' In World Is Cre

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Giscard d'Estaing is parent difficulties States in carrying out foreign policy, but he said in a speech today in U.S. News & World there was little United States powerful nation, but he added that political differences over the Vietnam Watergate scandal, and the possibility of a

THE PRESS 1977

*Lord & Taylor*



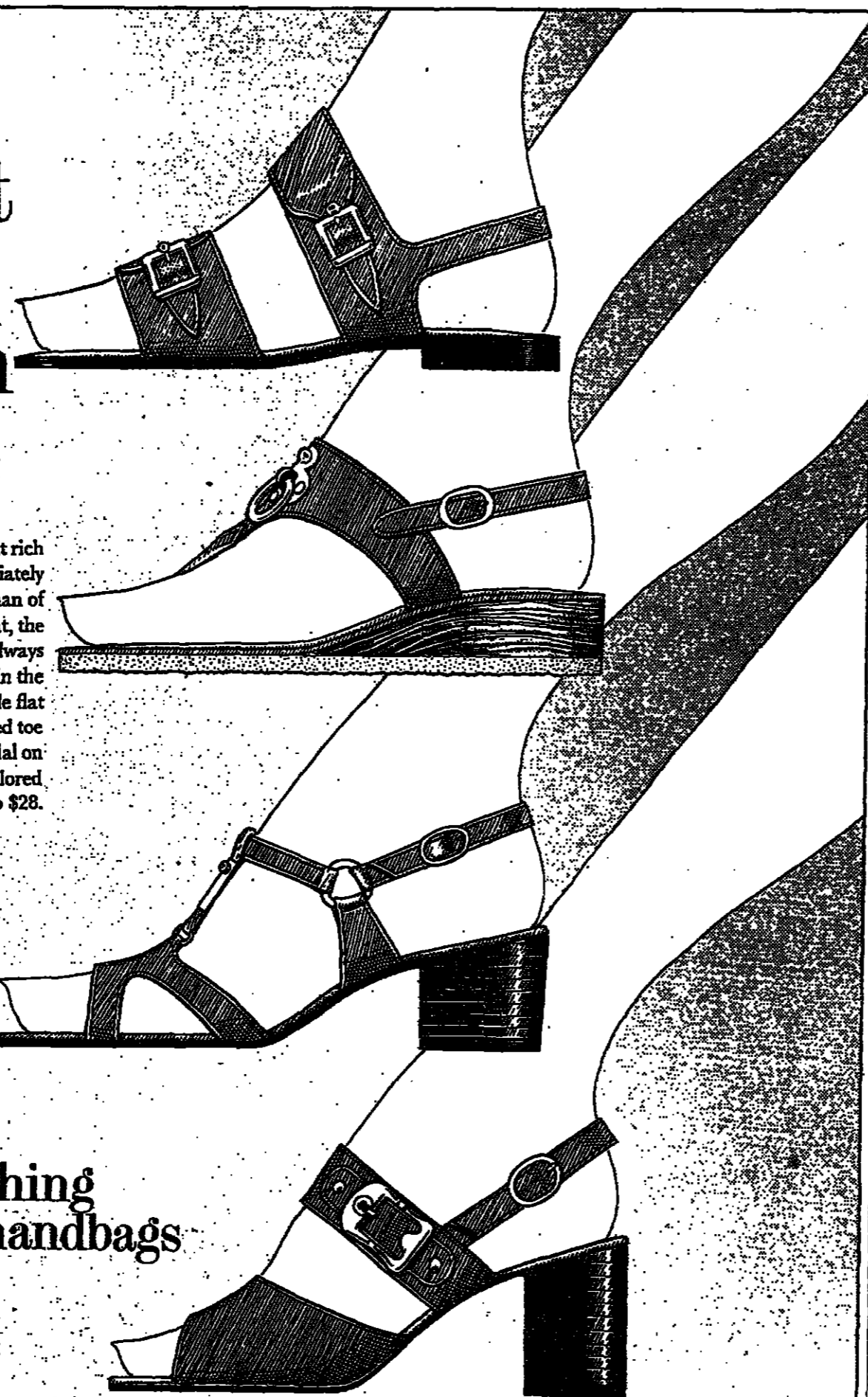
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# Why do you smoke?

With what you've been hearing about smoking these days, you probably wonder sometimes why you smoke at all.

Yet you enjoy it.

Because smoking a cigarette can be one of those rare and pleasurable private moments.

And the chances are you don't want to give up any of that.

Which brings us to Vantage.

Vantage is the cigarette for people who don't entertain the idea of giving up cigarettes because they find cigarettes too entertaining.

Vantage is the cigarette for people who have come to realize that most cigarettes that give them the flavor they want also give them a lot of the 'tar' and the nicotine that they may not want.

Vantage is the cigarette for people who've found that most low 'tar' cigarettes don't give them anything at all.

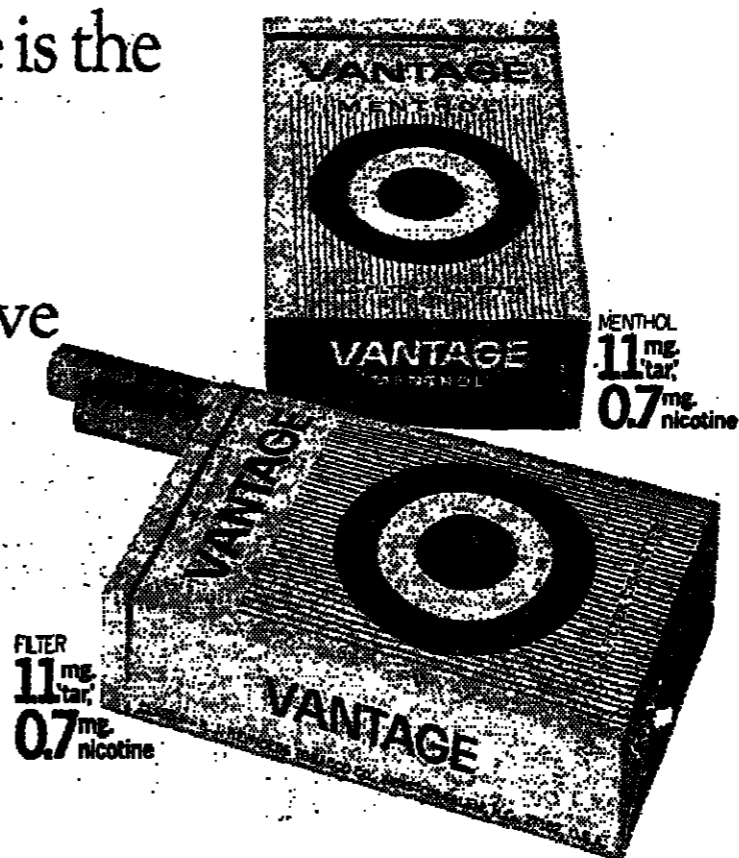
The thing that makes Vantage special is that its filter is based on a new design concept that gives smokers the flavor of a full-flavor cigarette without anywhere near the 'tar' and nicotine.

Now we don't want to suggest that Vantage is the lowest 'tar' and nicotine cigarette you'll find.

It isn't.

But it probably is the lowest one that will give you enjoyment.

And that's why you smoke. Right?



Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

FILTER, MENTHOL: 11 mg. "tar", 0.7 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette, FTC Report SEPT. 75.

# Udall Halts Detroit Drive For Urgent Fund Raising

## In Boston Suburb, He Tells Group He Has a 'Fighting Chance'—Says Michigan Can 'Turn This Thing Around'

By LINDA CHARLTON  
Special to The New York Times

EAST WINDSOR, Conn., May 9—Representative Morris K. Udall broke off from his all-important battle with Jimmy Carter in Michigan last night to return to a little campaigning here and on the way some urgent fund-raising.

He flew from Detroit to Boston and drove immediately to Newton, a suburb that he carried in the Massachusetts primary. There he spent an hour before driving on to Connecticut to emphasize the urgency of his need for cash.

Just hope people will not despair," the Arizona Democrat said. "I've been on the phone trying to put down this despair." Michigan, he told the well-dressed group in a pleasant suburban home, can "turn this thing around," and he assured his listeners that he had "a fighting chance."

Most of the people gathered in the Newton house voted for Mr. Udall in the Massachusetts primary two months ago, and many had worked for him. Archibald Cox, the first special Watergate prosecutor, who endorsed him, was there and so was Representative Robert F. Drinan, who had also supported him. Everyone paid at least \$25 to attend the after-dinner reception, which offered drinks and little things to nibble on.

William Carman, Mr. Udall's co-chairman, urged every one to "take out another check" and give some more. He told the audience about the frantic phone calls from Michigan and the money needed for such basic items as a telephone for the office in Kalamazoo.

Mr. Udall said that he was going "all the way" whatever happened.

He spoke lightly, but with an edge of bitterness, about how there was "nothing quite as irresistible as the distant rumble of what just might be a bandwagon." He said that Jimmy Carter, the former Georgia Governor, "designed to come" to Michigan the day before for four hours, while he, Mr. Udall, was slogging from urban renewal sites to shopping centers from early morning on, day after day.

Mr. Udall has been stepping up his attacks on Mr. Carter. He talks humorously about the "Udall Quick Carter Quiz," also known as Yes, No or Waffle. He describes Mr. Carter as a man who tries to "have it both ways."



Gerald D. Hoffmaster  
There's no great enthusiasm in York for President Ford.



Dean Sack  
"Too much Government messing in our lives."



LeRoy Vineyard  
Successful farmers don't need the Government.

# Voters in a Prosperous Nebraska Town Are Not Excited by Primary Candidates

By SEYMOUR KING  
Special to The New York Times  
YORK, Neb., May 9—There is an air of bustle about this well-scrubbed little town in eastern Nebraska, and the smell of prosperity hangs over it.

Yet most of York's people are vaguely discontented and distrustful today, and there is a pronounced lack of enthusiasm for all of the politicians now trying to become the next president.

"There's a general feeling of dissatisfaction all through Nebraska with what they know not what," said John Riddell, a rough-hewn man who has been practicing law in York for 50 years.

The recession hasn't touched us. There's a job around here for just about anybody who really wants it," he went on. "But people somehow feel the Government isn't working the way it should and they want to get it out of their lives. The dead cats are being dragged out every day in Washington. People are discovering a lot of things some of us have known all along. They're still not really mad at anybody. But they really aren't happy about any politician, either."

York is a bellwether community in the lush, irrigated corn area of east-central Nebraska, 45 miles west of Lincoln. Its 8,000 residents prosper or languish in direct proportion to how well or how poorly the farmers around here are doing, and virtually all of the town's small, thriving industries are related to agriculture.

Like similar towns throughout Nebraska, York is conservative. Registered Republicans outnumber Democrats 2 to 1, and York has not voted for a Democratic President since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. So when they go to the polls in Nebraska's primary on Tuesday, most of York's voters will select either President Ford or Ronald Reagan on the Republican ballot.

# Goldwater States Ford Case in New York

By R. W. APPLE JR.  
Special to The New York Times  
LINCOLN, Neb., May 9—President Ford left Nebraska yesterday after two days of campaigning, but he will not be unrepresented in the last 48 hours before the voters choose between him and Ronald Reagan in Tuesday's primary.

The case for Mr. Ford against Mr. Reagan is being stated this weekend on 45 radio stations across the state by an old friend of Mr. Reagan's, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona. In a newly produced, toughly phrased, one-minute commercial, it is Mr. Goldwater's bold step yet on behalf of the President and against his ideological comrade in arms.

"I know Ronald Reagan's public statements concerning the Panama Canal contained gross factual errors," the Arizona conservative says in the commercial. "I also know his statements on the Panama issue could needlessly lead this country into open military conflict."

Officials of the President Ford Committee said that they considered Mr. Goldwater, whether in person, on film or on audio tape, the most important advocate available to Mr. Ford. One described the Arizona as "the obviously perfect answer to Reagan's charges that Ford isn't a bona fide conservative."

While he conducts himself in a "Presidential" manner, according to the plan, others will attack Mr. Reagan as an irresponsible, extreme and perhaps unelectable candidate.

Mr. Goldwater has been asked to serve as one of the surrogate campaigners or advocates, as the Ford staff calls them, to avoid odious comparisons with the Nixon campaign of 1972.

According to his political intimates, the Senator was inclined to lie low for the moment. His pro-Ford comments in recent weeks were said to have brought him baskets of abusive mail from conservatives, some of whom accused him of being a Communist, and an editorial rebuke from the Arizona Republic, a newspaper that has always supported him.

Private, Mr. Goldwater's crest of his Presidential campaign, he has public statements in those at once from his Arizona campaign. While he has not announced that he had President Ford continue to lead and lead the fight against the 1976 election. An article on the negotiations.

# Reagan Widens Lead Over Ford In Race for Convention Votes

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

states by apparent Democratic crossover.

Nevertheless, President Ford's concern over recent developments was evidenced by his summoning his political advisers to another strategy meeting in Washington today. He is to confer with Rogers, C.B. Morton, his campaign manager, and Stuart Spencer, the deputy manager, and Richard Cheney, White House chief of staff.

After communion services yesterday at St. John's Episcopal Church in the capital, the rector, the Rev. John C. Harper, told Mr. Ford, "I hope you do better this week." The President said, "I do, too."

In addition to Nebraska's primary, there will be balloting tomorrow in West Virginia. Mr. Ford campaigned Friday and Saturday in Nebraska. He is to campaign Wednesday in the Detroit area, with Michigan's primary due May 18.

In yesterday's telecast, Representative Rhodes assailed Mr. Reagan, declaring the Ford Administration was "not going to give up" the right to operate and defend the Panama Canal in pending negotiations. He added, "Nobody has even been stronger on defense than Gerald Ford has."

The weekend delegate actions were as follows:  
OKLAHOMA: Reagan supporters controlled all six district conventions Saturday, winning three delegates in each. The delegates are not bound, but all those elected pledged support to Mr. Reagan.

# Town Prospering

The last four years have been unusually kind to York's farmers. They have raised large crops and sold them at a good price, and the town has boomed as a result.

But the storage bins around here are still full of corn, and with another huge crop in sight, the people here are becoming uneasy at the prospect of price-depressing grain surplus.

"The embargo Ford put on grain sales to Russia last summer has hurt him here more than anything else," Donald Gilian, general manager of the York Daily News-Times, told a visitor today.

# Doesn't Favor Reagan

"It doesn't make me favor Reagan," he said. "I'm afraid he's scaring some people, wanting to strong-arm some people we really shouldn't."

What disturbed York's voters most was what they regarded as an excess of government interference, Gerald D. Hoffmaster, the manager of Baer's Furniture, said.

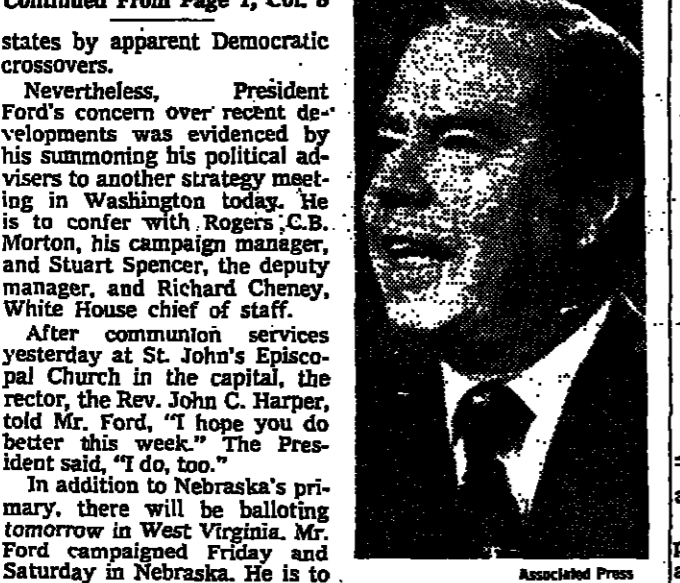
Mr. Hoffmaster, who has been active in York's Republican politics for many years, said he believed President Ford would carry the preference primary vote by a few percentage points "just because he's the incumbent."

# Ford Adds a Day

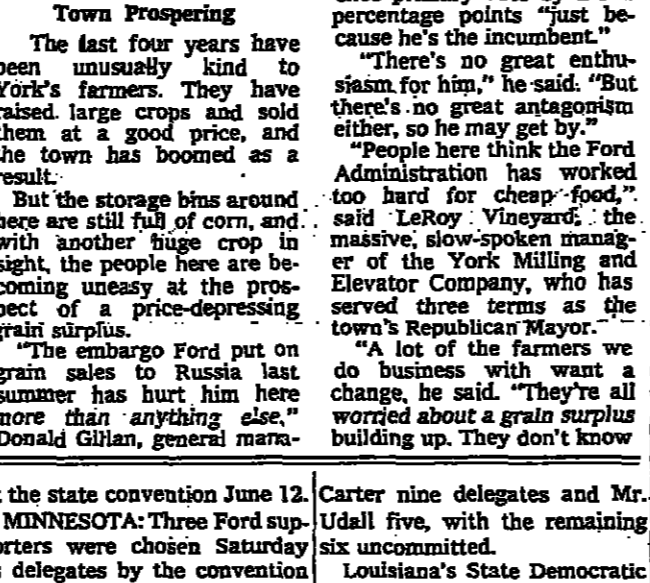
WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—President Ford decided today to add an extra day's campaigning in his home state this week.

White House aides said that he would go to Michigan not only on Wednesday, as announced previously, but also on Saturday.

Mr. Ford views victory in Michigan and Nebraska as "crucial" to winning back campaign momentum.



John J. Rhodes, House Republican leader, said Mr. Ford "would probably win the nomination."



LeRoy Vineyard, York farmer, said he would vote for President Ford.

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| Friendship Service to Pittsburgh |            |                |           |
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# ut New York Brown Drops Into Town

By TOM BUCKLEY

P.M. was the time of those rare, so it wasn't surprising that (Jerry) ed out of the night him to a kill party at in East 84d ony Gen- witz was on (ing to greet

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ck," he said, write them, on is, would them? Come it, I wonder hem are even e." essentially sts, the crowd the Governor some seemed by his tone. e expecting a the ascetic rian. Instead, e man said, e compassion oylement, he bert Hump-

## Head of Brown Campaign Opposes Trip to Maryland

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 9 (UPI)—Representative John E. Moss of California, a co-chairman of Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s Presidential cam-

paign, has indicated that he was unhappy that Mr. Brown was seeking votes in a "ma-

chine politics" state such as Maryland.

Mr. Moss, chairman of California's Democratic congressional delegation, did not criticize Mr. Brown directly yesterday, but said, "I don't like the way politics are conducted" in Maryland.

"I don't like the way individuals control things and I don't like their way of voting," he said. "They have a history of machine politics that runs through the cities, the counties and the state."

Governor Brown has said he wants "to sow the seeds of political reform in the soil and byways of Maryland."

## Brown Tests Campaign in New York, Says It 'Emerges as It Goes'

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

maneuvering one of the disorderly on-the-street news conferences that are a standard of New York political campaigns.

Throughout, in tones so tentative that he often sounded as if he was apologizing for his words as he spoke them, he belabored Mr. Carter, the former Governor of Georgia whom Mr. Brown is challenging in the Maryland primary on May 18.

"Where's the real Jimmy Carter?" he asked on the CBS-TV "Face the Nation" program. "What's behind the smile?"

Although Mr. Carter has been accusing him of seeking support from various Maryland "machine politicians," Mr. Brown said, "at the same time that he says he's not seeking endorsements, he's on the telephone asking for those ad-

vertisements." He was puzzled, he said on

the steps outside the CBS studio at 524 West 57th Street, at what Mr. Carter was saying and at "who's behind what he's saying."

What did that offhand phrase mean? Was somebody had behind Mr. Carter?

Mr. Brown mused for a moment and then, without replying directly, he said, "I just can't fairly puzzle by what's said and the realities of what I've seen."

Was he accusing Mr. Carter of lying? "I'd rather just say that there appear to be discrepancies."

Then Mr. Brown and his entourage drove off to catch an airplane for Nevada where he is entered in the May 25 primary.

A 38-year-old former seminarian who has built a reputation—not unlike that of his adversary, Mr. Carter—for speaking in broad generalities, Governor

Brown proved adept, both on the television program and in the jumbled sidewalk session afterward, at politely saying what he wanted to, no matter what the question.

Twice on the program and once on the sidewalk, he volunteered that he represented "a new generation of leadership."

He criticized Mr. Carter at every opportunity. And he insisted that the race for the Democratic nomination remained "wide open."

He started earnestly at the camera and said, "I think that the chemistry of this campaign can change in Maryland."

To help bring about such change in New Jersey, which votes June 8 along with Ohio and Mr. Brown's own state of California, a final spurge of primaries that could give a big psychological boost to a big

winner, Mr. Brown chatted in

the studio afterward with James P. Dugan, the Democratic chairman of New Jersey, whose uncommitted slate had been thought to be a front for Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

Invited to New Jersey Mr. Dugan watched a monitor screen with great interest, thought Mr. Brown put on a good show and invited him to meet with the 91-member un-

committed slate (17 at-large members, will be added to round out the 108-vote delegation).

"He's exciting," Mr. Dugan said of Governor Brown. "I expect many of them [slate members] will be very interested."

Of New York's 274-member delegation, which has been elected already, Mr. Brown said later to the reporters on the

sidewalk, that many were

"looking for a candidate they can communicate with" and that he and his aides would communicate with those delegates.

One such delegate, Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut, who had just emerged from a television interview of his own, stood nearby, watching. "Hi, how are you?" Governor Brown said with a wave of the hand. Mr. Steingut waved back.

One of the professional New York politicians who works with Mr. Steingut said that he had watched Mr. Brown on the studio monitor and had been impressed. If Mr. Brown did well enough to halt Mr. Carter's current momentum, the whole Democratic race could open up again, this New York professional said. Did he think that Mr. Brown would win in such a reopened race? "No," he said.

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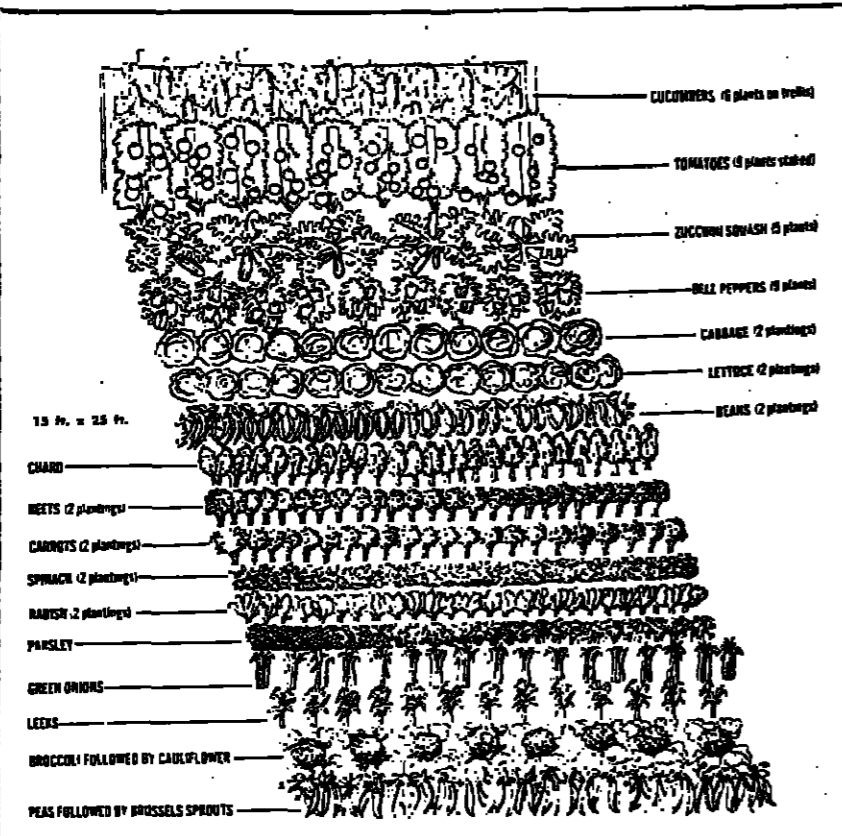
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# WIN Garden That Lost Turns Up Again

By GEORGIA DULLEA

Special to The New York Times



| Spacing | Yields                                | Savings  |
|---------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 15 ft.  | 60 Cucumbers @ 25c each               | \$ 15.00 |
|         | 100 lbs. Tomatoes @ \$1.00 for 3 lbs. | 33.00    |
|         | 40 lbs. Zucchini @ 39c per lb.        | 15.60    |
|         | 20 lbs. Peppers @ 39c lb.             | 7.80     |
|         | 24 heads Cabbage @ 39c head           | 9.36     |
|         | 48 heads Lettuce @ 49c head           | 23.52    |
|         | 30 lbs. Beans @ 39c lb.               | 11.70    |
|         | 48 lbs. Chard @ 59c lb.               | 28.32    |
|         | 36 lbs. Beets @ 29c lb.               | 10.44    |
|         | 50 lbs. Carrots @ 29c lb.             | 14.50    |
|         | 12 lbs. Spinach @ 59c lb.             | 7.08     |
|         | 24 bunches Radish @ 29c bunch         | 6.96     |
|         | 48 bunches Parsley @ 29c bunch        | 13.92    |
|         | 24 bunches Green Onions @ 25c bunch   | 6.00     |
|         | 28 bunches Leeks @ 59c bunch          | 16.52    |
|         | 24 heads Broccoli @ 49c head          | 11.76    |
|         | 12 heads Cauliflower @ 79c head       | 9.48     |
|         | 15 lbs. Peas @ 39c lb.                | 5.85     |
|         | 30 pts. Brussels Sprouts @ 59c pt.    | 17.70    |
|         | TOTAL                                 | \$263.91 |

Plan for White House garden was designed to feed the Ford family and save on grocery bills

GARDENVILLE, Pa. — If President Ford's vegetable garden had been planted as planned, Derek Fell might well have gone down in history as the man responsible for the White House leaks.

To say nothing of the beets, the carrots, the cucumbers and so on down to the zucchini, all of which figured into Mr. Fell's proposal for a 15-by-25-foot garden on the South Lawn.

Today it's just a paper garden. But something green and leafy was apparently envisioned on Jan. 15, 1975, when Mr. Fell, then director of the National Garden Bureau, the seed industry's public relations arm, was summoned to the Executive Office Building Group Task Force.

One of its tasks was to design a White House vegetable garden that would feed the First Family and serve as an inflation-fighting model for the country.

Inflation was much on the President's mind at the time. In his WIN (Whip Inflation Now) program, Mr. Ford had recently recommended that Americans grow vegetables at home. Then his WIN citizens committee came up with the idea of growing them at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

"It was a little corny," Richard Krolik, the White House liaison to the committee, conceded the other day.

Anyway, he said, the garden was only planned, never planted. By spring it had been dropped because the focus had shifted from inflation to recession and the committee was pondering ways to save energy.

Dedicated to the Fords  
Mr. Krolik did not sound happy to be reminded of the WIN program, much less the WIN garden. "Oh, God," he groaned into the telephone. "I thought we buried that garden."

Not so. In "How I Planned to Plant the White House Vegetable Garden," to be published this June by Exposition Press, Mr. Fell unearths the garden, at least his version, and takes it to the people.

Of course, he hopes the President will see it. Indeed the book is dedicated to "President Gerald R. and Mrs. Ford." But, as he tended his own spring spinach in Bucks County the other day, the 36-year-old British-born horticulturist spoke glumly about chances for a White House crop.

"With the election coming up President Ford is involved in a heavy work schedule," Mr. Fell reflected. "He's probably not considering a vegetable garden at this time. Now, I think it would be a good idea because there are 30 million vegetable gardens in this country and 50 million gardeners."

Mr. Fell smiled. "That represents a lot of votes," he said.

Still economy, not politics, was the point of the White House garden, which, according to Mr. Fell's figures, will feed a family of four and save more than \$250 on grocery bills. Moreover, with

18 varieties of vegetables, it will yield a steady supply of crops from May through December.

"The vegetables selected will succeed anywhere in the United States," Mr. Fell predicted. "Oh, they may have a little trouble with the Bell peppers and the tomatoes up in Alaska, but it's not impossible."

Space being at a premium on the South Lawn, as elsewhere in backyards across the country, Mr. Fell had to be "ruthlessly realistic" and toss out such popular crops as corn, say, or watermelon in the name of maximum yield for minimum space.

This saddened Mr. Fell, who was not unmindful that one photograph of the President "hiding into a luscious slice of watermelon" would send citizens to the seed racks.

On the other hand, vegetable popularity obviously played a part on his selections since turnips, "a favorite of the Ford family," were banned as too special a taste.

And Some Weeds, Too  
"There's still a lot of prejudice against turnips," Mr. Fell said, "even though the new Japanese varieties are sweet and moist."

Those who care to plant the White House garden will find Mr. Fell's book a guide to every step along the way—from preparing the soil to storing the harvest. Those who don't, may possibly be intrigued by what the publisher calls "its revealing look at White House gardening politics."

True, the book does deal with some of the weeds, political and otherwise, that sprang up before the Garden Group Task Force as it sought to resolve questions such as these:  
"What was the best site? Mr. Fell preferred the Rose Garden on the East Lawn both because of tradition ("colonial vegetable gardens were always close to the house") and visibility ("an inspiring sight"). Task force colleagues overruled him, however, and chose the South Lawn. Tomato stakes, they reasoned, were not the most seemly backdrop for the diplomatic receptions and such held in the Rose Garden. Besides, the White House never promised them a rose garden."

"Who would tend the garden? Every-body agreed the Fords were much too busy. Some suggested a corps of Washington youngsters to weed and water. Others felt the garden should be under the capable green thumb of the White House grounds staff."

The distinguished widow of the controversial issue of pest control and fertilizers? Here, with a nod to "the vast number of organic gardening enthusiasts," Mr. Fell recommended "an attractive type of compost bin into which all kinds of garden and kitchen waste could be placed for decomposition and used the following season as a soil conditioner."



Derek Fell uses bottomless plastic milk h to shield seedlings in his g which is near Gardenvill

"What if the White House dog took to romping among the vegetables? It wouldn't. A 2-foot chicken wire fence would keep out pets and pests alike. Of course it never came to that, Mr. Fell said, producing a letter from Mrs. Ford's office dated Feb. 21, 1975. The letter assured Mr. Fell that the garden was planned and that "the grounds keeper is ready to begin as soon as spring arrives."

Another spring has come. There is still no garden. There is only a book—

and an \$8.50 book at the read it? Well, the President was vance copy. And while the ing time has passed, Mr. F it's not too late to sow at Camp David, where th cooler. "I wish the President w a garden at Camp David," could still have his pep matoes and his cabbage. May 15 to plant."

## Freshness and Charm Of 3 Designing Talents

By BERNADINE MORRIS

Haunting rhythms, intricate choreography and elaborate lighting are the natural backdrops of fashion presentations these days and, oddly enough, the clothes don't suffer. The gyrations of the mannequins prove that the new order of fashion is built for action. The colors glow under the special lighting. Thus far, with the fall showings only about halfway through, a number of designers have emerged as major talents.

Not all of them are newborn. Kasper, for example, has been around since the 1950's, when he made his mark as a designer who had penetrated the couture mystique with glamorous clothes at acceptable

prices. Now he's into duffel coats, plastic ponchos, culotte suits and all the other concomitants of the fall season.

He shows peasant looks, such as plaid taffeta skirts with velvet boleros, a plethora of loose tunic outfits, kilts, culottes, harem pants, Ultra-suede combined mohair and crepe, and mannish tailored suits.

It's a lexicon of the major fashion choices available for fall, and Kasper spells it out with panache in his collection for Joan Leslie.

He has his own touches: white fleece for a duffel coat, a bright blue plaid for a kilt. His peasant looks are endearing and won't suffer too much culture shock when transported to a big city.

No, Kasper is not a new designer and his light hasn't been hidden under a bushel, but in his new collection, everything comes together with charm and style and that counts too.

Richard Assatly is a new name. His first collection for Gino-Snow for summer was a sleeper. Word gets around, however. So when his fall collection was shown the other day, so many people showed up that more than 100 had to be turned away.

"I couldn't believe so many people wanted to see the show," said Mr. Assatly, who hasn't lost his modesty.

Born in Brooklyn 32 years ago, he went to business college because his father, who was in the negligee field, did not want him making clothes.

Constantly mixed up in balance sheets and charts ("my checkbook will never balance"), he switched to the Fashion Institute of Technology. He worked for Ginala on Seventh Avenue for seven years before accepting his new job a few months ago.

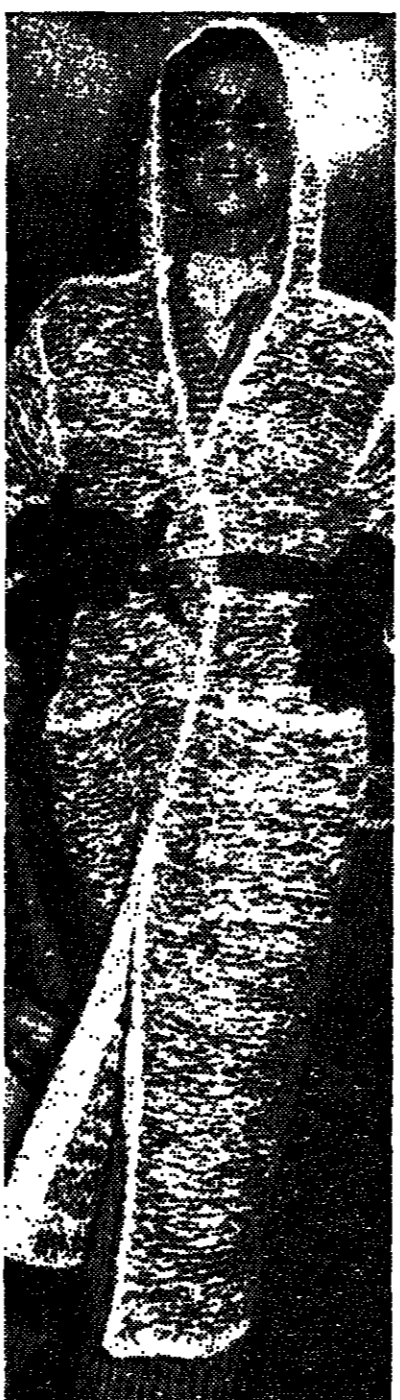
"I hope to make easy, wearable clothes for today's life style," Mr. Assatly explained.

He has bright ideas such as adding red touches to black corduroy pants and jackets. During the day, he advocates heavy knitted jackets, hooded ponchos and shawls over non-structured big coats. His evening clothes run to supple satins.

If pressed to name a favorite design, he mentions a copper colored raincoat "because it can be worn day or night, it's great for traveling and clothes should have a long life span."



Kasper's peasant look: plaid taffeta skirt, velvet bolero.



Richard Assatly's long, skinny knitted coat.

building, which is owned by the neighboring Garment Center Congregation, has a well-equipped auditorium. The clothes were presented on a runway extending down the center of the hall.

Jodhpurs, knickers, culottes, tunic dresses over pants, ponchos, kilts and lumberjackets are some of the major units in this interlocking sportswear collection. Prices are a notch or two lower than some other comparable collections—pants are \$50, jackets \$100—but the styles are way up there where the action is.

## DE GUSTIBUS

### When a Food's Name Is Food for Thought

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

It is, perhaps, all too apparent that we can savor the learning of word origins with almost the same relish commonly reserved for smoked salmon, cold herring or caviar. Thus, we were intrigued a short while ago with a conversation shared with Narcissa Chamberlain, widow of the distinguished food authority architect and etcher, Samuel Chamberlain.

During the course of the evening she remarked that biscuit and zwieback had more in common than the mere fact that each was a kind of bread. Both names, basically, mean "twice-baked."

Biscuit springs from the French "bis" meaning twice and "cuire" meaning to cook. The name is related, of course, to the Italian word biscotto. The original is the medieval Latin "biscoctus," meaning twice-cooked.

Zwieback comes from an Old High German combination "zwie" meaning twice and "backen" meaning to bake.

Just at the point when we've written enough to end any protracted controversy surrounding food origins, along comes another batch of letters to persuade us conclusively that this then should be the final word. Thus, we have a letter from William E. Ringel, a Manhattan lawyer, furnishing us with his decision in a case he presided over in Criminal Court before his retirement from the bench.

We think the counsel deserves a brief in this column, and there follow excerpts from his decision:

"This case involves the hamburger—that ubiquitous meat dish, the pièce de résistance of every roadside eatery (H. L. Mencken, 'The American Language' [4th ed.], pp. 155, 220. Imported from Northern Germany, hamburger is nothing more than finely ground beef served with seasoning, in small patties, either grilled or fried. (2 Craigie, Dictionary of American English, p. 1211). Though this definition is very close to the official definitions given by the United States and New York State Departments of Agriculture, untold numbers of hamburger aficionados insist that this definition is too limited in both its scope and content."

"Be that as it may, he hamburger is a German city of the same name, and hence its toponymic appellation (Oxford English Dictionary—Supp.,

1933). There, in North Germany, the stalwart natives consumed it in the raw state, under the name of steak tartar, often garnished with raw onions. ('Why We Say,' by Robert L. Morgan, 1953, p. 68).

"In Germany this chopped beef delicacy was known, not as hamburger, but as Deutsches (German) beefsteak. (M. S. Italia, 'Deutsches Kochbuch,' p.20.) It acquired the name of hamburger only upon its arrival to these shores, where it has been widely accepted as a mainstay of our diet (Morgan 'Why We Say,' ibid.), though as one wit has said, much has been lost in the translation."

"But whatever its history and etymology, hamburger has been known and recognized in this country since the latter part of the 19th century. It first appeared in print as 'hamburger steak' in The Boston Journal of Feb. 16, 1884 (Matthews, Dictionary of Americanisms). Craigie (ibid.) says it was defined in 1892.

"George Ade (1901), in his '40 Modern Fables,' page 285,

and Irvin S. Cobb (1912) in his 'Back Home,' page 147 (two well-known American humorists, albeit writers in a different genre), both mention 'hamburger' in haec verba. All the authorities cited above indicate that the various names given to this product—to wit, hamburger, hamburger steak, hamburger steak—are all synonymous.

"With such a history, it was inevitable that the 'hamburger' would find its way into a court of law. And it was equally inevitable that some judge would be called upon to compose some learned tome on food, with hamburger in the stellar role."

"Not that food is a subject completely foreign to the judiciary. The very word 'Coke' (the name of that eminent English jurist) was 'So in 1700 they invented it and it was called because it all happened in Germany by...'"

"He adds as follows: 'This was told to mother and daughter folks came from the country.'"

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**Bridge: Americans Strong Choices In Olympiad Competition**

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Special to The New York Times  
**MONTE CARLO, Monaco, May 9**—The world team Olympiad began here tonight with 45 teams competing in the open championship and 22 teams in the women's championship. Italy will be attempting to defend the two titles won four years ago in Miami Beach, but American supporters have strong hopes since both American teams have scored victories in Monte Carlo in the last four days.

The United States defeated the great Italian Blue Team in the Bermuda Cup final for the world title last night. In posting America's first victory over the Italians in 20 years, the United States team won by 34 points.

The United States held a slender lead going into the final session, and the traditional strong finish by the Blue Team was not forthcoming. It was a splendid performance by all six American players. Ira Rubin of Paramus, N.J.; Paul Soloway, Bill Eisenberg, Fred Hamilton, Erik Paulsen, all of Los Angeles, and Hugh Ross of Oakland, Calif.

**Finns Beat Italians**

In the first round of the Olympiad, Italy was upset, losing, 3-17, to Finland, which is not usually a top-ranked team. The United States struggled to a narrow victory, 11-9, against the formidable Polish team.

In the second round, the United States lost to the French by 45 international match points.

The diagrammed deal contributed to the massive margin by which the United States women, including Gail Moss, Jacqui Mitchell, Dorothy Hayden Truscott, all of New York, Emma Jean Hawes, Fort Worth; Carol Sanders, Nashville, Tenn., and Betty Ann Kennedy, Shreveport, La., defeated the women's team of Britain in the challenge match for the Venice Trophy.

The North hand shown represents a difficult rebid problem after an opening bid of one heart has received a response of one spade. Two no-trump, three hearts, three

spades, four hearts and four spades all come into consideration.

Mrs. Kennedy chose a bold raise to four spades, an action influenced by the fact that her partnership use the Flannery Convention. The normal opening bid with four spades and five hearts is two diamonds, so the responder tends to have five spades when bidding one spade in reply to one heart.

Four spades was the best game contract, but it would have been defeated by passive defense because of the bad heart break. However, the defenders maneuvered two early ruffs, which was a short-term profit but proved a long-term loss.

**Singleton Heart Led**

The singleton heart was led and South took the ace in dummy and led the club king. East won with the ace and returned a low heart, on which South threw a diamond. West ruffed and gave her partner a club ruff.

Another low heart led forced South to ruff with the spade ace. She led a trump to the king, collecting the queen, ruffed a heart and re-entered dummy with another trump lead to ruff a heart with her last trump.

Unexpectedly the last heart had been established in the dummy and it was an easy matter to win the last three tricks with the club queen, the diamond ace and the heart winner.

In the replay North's rebid was four hearts, this time after West had jumped to clubs. This contract was clearly doomed, but there was a curious development.

Mrs. Mitchell, the American West, inadvertently failed to follow when trumps were first led. She later used her trump effectively, shattering the declarer by ruffing a spade. The result was down four instead of the expected two, and the two-trick revoke penalty restored the status quo. Notice that under the new duplicate laws the penalty would have been only one trick if the declarer had won the revoke trick.

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**Today's Hand**

**NORTH (D)**  
K J 4  
A Q 7 5 4 3  
A 10  
K 6

**EAST**  
10 8 3  
K J 9 6 3  
K 8 4 3  
A

**SOUTH**  
A 9 7 6 2  
10 9  
J 9 6 2  
Q 9 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North Pass 1 Pass  
East Pass 1 Pass  
South Pass Pass Pass  
West led the heart eight.

**New Books**

**GENERAL**

Autobiography, by Margot Fonteyn (Knopf, \$12.50).  
Confessions of a Musical Career, by Erich Leinsdorf (Houghton Mifflin, \$10.95).  
Charles A. Biography, by John Boyle (Little, Brown, \$12.50).  
Decisive Battles of the Twentieth Century—Land, Sea, Air, edited by Noble Frankland and Christopher Dowling (McKay, \$15).  
Josh: My Up and Down, In and Out: Life, by Joshua Logan (Dutton, \$10).  
Me: Alice: The Autobiography of Alice Cooper, as told to Steven Gaines (Putnam, \$7.95).  
Red Wolves and Black Bears, by Edward Hoagland (Random House, \$8.95).  
Nineteen essays on man, beasts and places.  
Smart Alec: The Wild World and Life of Alexander Woolcott, by Howard Teichmann (Norton, \$10.95).  
The American Commonwealth, 1876, edited by Nathan Glazer and Irving Kristol (Basic Books, \$10; paperback, \$4.95).  
Essays.  
The G.I.'s: The Americans in Britain, 1942-1945, by Norman Longmate (Simon & Schuster, \$12.95).  
The Hitler's Art: A New Approach to the Doctor-Patient Relationship, by Eric S. Cassell, M.D. (Lippincott, \$8.95).  
The Human Cougar, by Lloyd L. Morain (Prometheus Books, Buffalo, \$8.95).  
A history of the cougar, a vanishing species.  
The Kingdom or Nothing: The Life of John Taylor, Militant Mormon, by Samuel W. Taylor (Macmillan, \$15).  
The Unsubduables, by Bill Smith (Macmillan, \$9.95).  
Thirty biographical sketches.  
Twenty Years and Twenty Days, by Nguyen Cao Ky (Stein & Day, \$8.95).  
Autobiographical account of America's involvement in Vietnam.  
**FICTION**

Kilmer's Landing, by William Judson Kilmer (Dutton, \$7.95).  
A thriller set in a Mississippi bar.  
Mister Jory, by Milton Bass (Putnam, \$7.95).  
Adventures of an experienced 17-year-old cowboy as foreman of a large ranch.  
Neptun, by Noel B. Gerson (Dodd Mead, \$7.95).  
American efforts to recover a sunken Russian submarine.

**3,000 Summer Camp Jobs Listed for College Students**

There are more than 3,000 summer-camp counselor jobs for college students listed with the state. Philip Ross, the New York State Industrial Commissioner, said yesterday.

Applicants, who must be at least 18 years old and have attended college for at least one year, should check with the employment service's camp unit, on the seventh floor of 247 West 54th Street, Mr. Ross said.

The office hours when applications may be submitted are from 8:30 A.M. until noon and from 1 to 4 P.M. Monday through Friday. The state agency charges no fee for the jobs, which are at both day and sleep-away camps and which range in pay from \$150 to \$650 for the summer season.

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**PETER BENCH**

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## Defense Payload

Concern over a soaring defense budget led the Congress to create a seven-member Defense Manpower Commission a few years ago to seek ways to reduce the biggest single element in military costs. The Pentagon, it was noted, was scheduled to pay \$22 billion more in fiscal 1974 than a decade earlier, pre-Vietnam, for the pay and allowances of 400,000 fewer personnel.

The problem has become worse since then. The high costs of military manpower have forced further reductions to almost 600,000 below the 1964 level—a 22 percent cutback. But manpower costs, now 100 percent higher than a decade ago, are scheduled to take 57 percent of the defense expenditures of \$100 billion budgeted for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Neither President Ford nor his chief defense critics in both parties, former Governor Reagan and Senator Jackson, have seriously addressed this central problem of the American military dilemma. Mr. Ford, who seems to be getting Congressional approval for the \$14 billion rise he has asked in defense budget authority, asserts confidence in the continued adequacy of American military power despite a rapid rise in the quality and quantity of the Soviet strategic and conventional military forces. Mr. Reagan and Senator Jackson argue that the United States is falling behind and must do even more.

The report submitted by the Defense Manpower Commission after its prolonged study makes it clear that the real problem is the volunteer army. It has been necessary to make military pay comparable to civilian salaries to recruit even the present reduced level of forces, despite recession and high unemployment.

To keep a mass army in being by volunteer recruitment—something no other country has attempted in recent memory—may even require lifting military pay significantly above civilian levels once economic recovery takes hold. This conclusion by the Defense Manpower Commission has led it to recommend that the principle of pay comparability be replaced by a grant of authority to a new Federal Compensation Board to raise military pay above civilian levels, if necessary to compete successfully for manpower in a full employment economy.

The commission urges that the standby draft be reconstituted to permit inductions within 30 days of a mobilization call instead of the 90 to 110 days now expected. It adds that "there never has been the expectation that volunteers alone can meet emergency military manpower requirements."

This recommendation deserves favorable action by the Senate, as do various proposals by the commission for better manpower management, which could eventually lead to savings estimated at \$3 billion to \$4 billion a year. Moreover, despite opposition by the commission, there should be action on Administration proposals to phase out subsidies for commissary stores and to eliminate the 1 percent additional "kicker" every time a 3 percent cost-of-living adjustment is made in retirement pay.

But all the economies proposed by the Administration and the commission are marginal compared to the excruciating costs imposed on the defense budget by the volunteer army.

## Estate Tax Reform

Because inflation has destroyed the meaning of exemptions and limits established by Congress back in 1942, the tax-writing committees have under consideration a major revision of the estate tax. Under existing law, a person may leave one-half of his estate tax-free to his spouse and on the other half, there is an exemption from taxes of the first \$60,000. In effect, therefore, the ordinary estate is taxed if its net worth exceeds \$120,000.

Although this was an impressive sum when the law was written at the beginning of World War II, inflation has brought an ever-widening number of middle-class people within the tax collector's net.

President Ford has joined numerous Congressmen in both parties in calling attention to the particular hardship that the estate tax inflicts on farmers and ranchers—a concern that has been echoed by New York State legislative leaders. Because most of their assets consist of land, buildings, and machinery, their heirs may be forced to sell in order to obtain the capital to pay the tax.

Sophisticated farmers incorporate their operations and donate shares each year within gift tax limits. But many smaller farmers and ranchers fail to do so, and the result is to accelerate the steady decline in the number of family farms.

The needs of the environment also argue in favor of estate tax reform. As farm lands go on the market and become converted to nonfarm uses, the open space that once surrounded cities, big and small, disappears. It is replaced by mile after dreary mile of low density, semi-suburban fringe development—a disaster in terms of ecological balance and human recreation and refreshment. In theory, strict zoning could control this kind of development and preserve natural greenbelts. Important as zoning is, however, experience has shown that by itself it is often insufficient to preserve open spaces. Economic incentives are also needed.

Of the many possible variations in the tax code, three changes seem desirable. The marital deduction could be increased from 50 percent to 100 percent, postponing the tax bite until the estate passes to the next generation. Second and more important, farms—and timberlands, wetlands, and historic sites as well—could be valued for tax purposes on the basis of their current use and not at their potential market value if they were developed into housing or shopping centers. Third, the present low exemption of \$60,000 could be adjusted to reflect inflation by giving a tax credit as well. This would be preferable to increasing the exemption because a tax credit gives everyone the same relief while exemptions are more valuable to those in the higher brackets.

Tax reformers are understandably dubious of dealing

separately with the estate tax problem when the entire tax code is in need of a thoroughgoing revision. But comprehensive tax reform is manifestly impossible in an election year and, indeed, will continue to be so as long as the Presidency and the Congress are controlled by opposing parties and opposing philosophies. Meanwhile, consensus on a moderate reform of the estate tax is possible this year. The chance for it ought not to be missed.

## Trapping the Law

The recent Supreme Court decision upholding a conviction for selling narcotics even though undercover agents were both providers and purchasers of the drug raises two questions about the criminal law. First, does such conduct by law enforcement personnel meet acceptable standards of decency and fairness? Second, is any rational law enforcement purpose served by such conduct? We think the answer to both questions is "no."

The defendant had argued that his conviction resulted from "entrapment" since the police had made the entire transaction possible by both supplying and purchasing the contraband. In rejecting this argument, the Court's majority held that since the defendant was "predisposed" to commit a crime, the government's misconduct could not bar the conviction. Three Justices went so far as to say that no amount of government misconduct could bar the conviction of one who was so predisposed.

Such reasoning seems to stand the law of entrapment on its head. In cases where entrapment is urged as a defense, the questions traditionally asked examine the nature of police conduct, not the psychology or the criminal history of the defendant. By ignoring the impact of police behavior on the transaction, the Court avoided the crucial question whether a crime would have been committed had there been no police involvement. Without such a finding, the Supreme Court, in essence, permits lower courts to convict persons of the nebulous offense of predisposition toward whatever criminal conspiracy local police can lure them into committing.

The general purpose of the criminal law is to prevent murder, burglary or traffic in drugs from occurring and to punish those who willfully commit such offenses. When the government supplies the means and a substantial part of the will required to accomplish a criminal conspiracy, it is creating rather than obstructing crime.

Ignoring the lessons of Watergate and of lawbreaking by intelligence agencies, the ruling, in effect, appears to condone governmental misconduct and abuse of power.

## Freedom and Restraint

In the occasional clash of valid competing interests, common-sense solutions can frequently be found. This is what happened recently when the right of privacy and the freedom to broadcast collided. The outcome, balancing principle with self-restraint, is worth examining for similar controversies in the future.

A camera crew from WABC-TV had filmed interviews with young adolescents at St. Michael's Home, a Staten Island child-care agency. Questions were raised about trespass and invasion of privacy of these wards of the state. What deeply concerned disinterested parties was the possible disclosure of names and faces of children subjected to criminal abuse.

In upholding the right to show the filmed report on TV, the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court in Manhattan held that a prior restraint on the First Amendment freedom to disseminate the news could not be warranted even under these sad circumstances. In a partial dissent, one jurist objected to disclosure of identities of the children. Later, in a conference with Chief Judge Breitel of the Court of Appeals, it was recommended that the broadcaster work out a method to protect privacy.

Thereafter, the TV station decided that it could put the faces of the children out of focus so that they were unrecognizable, and a legend to this effect was flashed on the screen. Here was a case where the large principle against prior restraint or censorship was upheld; and, yet, where a humane judgment could be made at the same time. Nothing in the First Amendment prevents the exercise of good taste and compassion.

## 'Fair Reward'

Mayor Beame's decision to award pay raises to 104 budget employees represents a merited exception to the city's vital wage-freeze policy.

The people who are being rewarded have served New York with remarkable dedication during a year and a half of crisis that placed extraordinary burdens on a decimated Office of Management and Budget. They often had to work around the clock and through weekends and holidays in order to produce the data that city officials and numerous outside agencies required to help stave off fiscal collapse.

Most of the raises are going to middle-management personnel who have not received any pay increase in almost three years. Many of them are young and unusually able, the kind of people the city desperately needs in order to manage its affairs more efficiently. The Mayor's Management Advisory Board urged such merit increases for nonunion management employees last January as an essential part of a broader program to improve productivity.

While its budget remains in deficit, New York clearly cannot in the absence of any demonstrated link to productivity afford the regular across-the-board pay increases and other personnel benefits that have helped to drive it to the edge of bankruptcy. But City Hall cannot afford not to grant "some fair reward," as Deputy Mayor John E. Zuccotti has put it, to those dedicated employees who have served beyond the call of duty to help keep this crippled municipality afloat.

# Letters to the Editor

## Voting: Our Overestimated Independents

To the Editor:

There has been a good deal of talk about declining political party loyalty and the mushrooming of political independents, by James Reston [column April 25] as well as others. There is no question that this is true. Ticket-splitting alone substantiates the thesis. For example, in 1964 in Rhode Island, while Democrat Lyndon Johnson was beating Barry Goldwater approximately 2 to 1 for the Presidency and Democrat John Pastore was beating his Republican opponent about 2 to 1 for U.S. Senator, Republican John Chafee beat his Democratic opponent for Governor by nearly 2 to 1—considerable independence.

It is also true that Republican Party membership has declined over the last twenty years or so. But the myth has somehow developed that independents outnumber Republicans. Mr. Reston has extended the myth still further. He said, "... the independent voters now outnumber even the registered Democrats..." This is not true.

Our most recent national opinion survey of voting-age adults shows that 47 percent of adult Americans consider themselves Democrats; 23 percent consider themselves independents; 21 percent consider themselves Republicans; with the balance either refusing to respond or considering themselves members of some other party. This would seem to suggest that independents outnumber Republicans, though not Democrats. However, there

are two things wrong with such a conclusion. One is that the foregoing figures are based on all adults, including those who are not registered to vote. Secondly, the figures are based on what people "consider themselves," not how they are reported on vote rolls.

The same survey shows that only 70 percent are registered. Moreover, most of them are registered with one of the two major parties. When the two factors of whether registered and how registered are taken into account, the lineup is as follows:

Registered Democrats, 36 percent; not registered at all, 30 percent; registered Republicans, 17 percent; registered independents, 13 percent; registered with other or unidentified party, 4 percent.

If there is error in the above figures, it is undoubtedly in the direction of overstating the percentage of registered voters, for this is the kind of thing that some survey respondents will exaggerate. But if such exaggeration were eliminated from the above figures, the only effect would be to increase the non-voting independents.

Only if the non-registered, who in fact have no vote at all, are lumped with registered independents can one make the statement that independents now outnumber registered Democrats—or even the statement that independents outnumber registered Republicans.

BURNS W. ROPEL  
Pres., The Roper Organization Inc.  
New York, April 30, 1976

## A \$5,000 M...

To the Editor:

After reading your article about a Metropolitan Authority program to place logos on new cars as on cars of the Road, the State...



Line and the West line, I telephoned out how much the cost. According to official, the tab for Not a grand sum, cost will be double ure, as is likely.

But must \$5,000 year firm when every subway maps are cars themselves are embelazed? Of con not wipe out this year of such dire for the city and it \$5,000 be wasted?

A Bicentennial marked by clean with some regulat more welcome.  
Brook

## Crossover Vote

To the Editor:

Is it not possible "crossover" Democrat in the primary the Republican it easier to defeat in?

New

## To Guard C

To the Editor:

The April 13 editorial on the Forests view of the relative Randolph-Brown an son bills to govern practices on the as

The Randolph-Brit petuise cutting re in 1897. At that ti three professional whole United States forestry, no forest Service, no periodic monitor nationwide harvest, and but r edge of plant and Today with 20,000 ers and with the ni forest research prog we should not app agement on a pres

Today we know timber growth excc by some 32 perc in national timber upward for all cat ships. Timber dem 2000 is projected 4 percent over curre

Following cutting the Randolph-Brown ally eliminate the i from eastern wood are unable to con with hardwoods. It depletion of low-gr forage for surface Diversity and abm also would dimis such facts impellid wildlife society ext their strong opposi dolph-Brown bill.

In contrast to the stions of the above b Johnson bill sets fo the Secretary of Ag low in administering ting practices on th but leaves details i for the several reg subject to Congress review.

I  
Syracuse  
The writer is dean University of New Environmental Scien

## The Needless A

To the Editor:

Why don't we ad Both Russia and Chi highest standard of has ever seen—once citizens to produce goods and services on prise basis. Their onl are bureaucratic.

These two major access to almost mil rials. They obtain i Western technology fo U.S. patent and hav the inventions develop 300 years in the i of the world. And the proven as fully capabl and constructive think any other nation.

Wouldn't it be bett relations on trade and other's abilities than "my guns are better th Until there is a recog two great segments of the need to restrain purveyors of war and the West will have to military defenses at i however, it seems to world is now too small conflict to do anyone ay for the political bureacr

WARSWORTH  
Warren, N. J.

## Thoughts on Palestine

To the Editor:

The April 24 Op-Ed piece by Hatem Hussaini, "Yearning for Palestine," cries for response.

Given the sincerity of his feelings, his capacity for self-deception (or hypocrisy) is incredible. While he explains to his little daughter, "We Palestinians are good; we want peace, brotherhood, happiness," his brethren commit insane fratricide in Lebanon. While he asks, "Why can't I return and live as an equal with the Israelis...?" the avowed policy of the Palestinians and the Arab nations remains the total elimination of Israel.

He asks why we Americans make a hero of Solzhenitsyn, are concerned about human rights in Chile and yet don't, in effect, "take him seriously." Let him ask his own Arab governments—totalitarian, factional, irrational. The tragedy is that in rejecting the real solutions possible with peace and acceptance of Israel, his own people have made him the victim of their vengeful and ultimately self-destructive course.

BERNARD MORCHELES  
West Orange, N. J., April 28, 1976

To the Editor:

Malcolm Monroe's statement (letter April 19) in which he expresses seeming unhappiness about the Israelis getting closer to the nuclear brink is reminiscent of former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir's refusal to "forgive" the Palestinians for "forcing" Israeli men to kill.

Well, there is a way to wash off such crocodile tears over Israeli killing and Israeli nuclear readiness. Let all

those who are truly concerned work hand in hand to persuade the Israelis to give up the privileges they have acquired at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian people; let the Palestinians return to their homes and property; and then let Palestinians and Israelis live as equal citizens in Palestine. With the absence of obstructive privileges and the restoration of natural rights, Israeli men will no longer kill, Israeli nuclear arsenal will be laid to rest, and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty will finally be signed.

This alternative—integrating the two peoples—is no dream. It is a living and productive reality in many societies, including ours. Its rejection will only accentuate an already terrible nightmare which may culminate in catastrophe for Palestinians and Israelis—and perhaps far beyond.

HANNAH SELWYN  
Kokomo, Ind., April 24, 1976

## Misdirected Intelligence

To the Editor:

The revelations in the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities give rise to another speculation:

Would our deplorable track record in curbing the drug traffic in this country have been better, if such a high priority had not been given, and so many man-hours devoted, to concentrating instead on hounding the legitimate activities of the N.A.A.C.P., the Socialist Workers Party, the John Birch Society, and women's liberation movements?

Wherein lies the greater threat to our American society?

HELEN M. FRANC  
New York, May 1, 1976

## Of Foster Care and Natural Parents

To the Editor:

In response to your April 24 editorial on foster care, I feel compelled, as the attorney who represented the natural mother, to respond now that the case has been resolved.

The allegations that these four children were removed from their mother for reasons of neglect and abuse are completely false. The four children were never removed from their mother. No charge of neglect or abuse was ever brought against her. The children were placed in voluntary, temporary foster care by their mother as a result of illness.

You decry the court's alleged restrictions on the love a foster parent should give a foster child. In this case, the "love" of the foster parents drove them to attempt to destroy the natural bond of affection that in fact existed between parent and her children. The record clearly establishes that the foster parents exerted a negative controlling influence over the children and at every opportunity condemned the natural mother.

Evidently, the purported love of the foster parents did not extend to a willingness to adopt these children. The foster parents never in any court proceedings stated any desire or willingness to adopt and make a permanent home for these children. The foster parents fought and delayed the disposition of this matter, not because

they desired to provide a permanent home for these children, but because they wished to continue these children in temporary foster care, all this while they were receiving approximately \$10,000 per year for their care.

Your editorial decries the court's alleged view of foster care as a "short-term storage tank." In fact, foster parents must be a bridge back to the natural parents. The overwhelming majority of foster parents accept the responsibility of both deeply loving and caring for children entrusted to them while at the same time encouraging both parent and child toward a re-uniting of the family. Unfortunately, in this case, the foster parents became the single force acting to destroy this family—directly in violation of their trust and responsibility.

You are totally incorrect in stating that the court ordered the foster parents "never to see the youngsters again." No such order or direction was ever made. One could easily, however, understand the reluctance of the natural mother to permit visitation by foster parents who have subjected her to implacable hatred and hostility. Your editorial attempts to lump together the problems of foster care with the problems of neglect and abuse. This case has absolutely nothing to do with neglect and abuse.

SETH P. STERN  
Mineola, L. I., April 30, 1976

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Editor's Note: A story about Cambodia...

tony Lewis

This week Cambodia... the American... with air attacks...

us victory. Congress... Ford's rating went... Even liberal voices...

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AT HOME

House statement, 28... diplomatic move... next day, May 14...

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and his men were not... facts—or in the lives... They were interested...

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Bob Adelman

Pure as the Driven Slush

By Richard Sennett

A myth is an idea people need to believe in, whether or not it is true.

The communal life of ethnic groups in America is interpreted by people across the political spectrum as something special and precious.

Most European peasants who migrated here had no consciousness when they came of being "ethnics."

Furthermore, the first generations of ethnics never experienced anything like the community "purity" these politicians speak of.

That these tense, confused communities managed to work at all is the genuine tribute to be paid to the people who inhabited them.

As the various ethnic urban groups gained a foothold in the American economy, they withdrew from each other.

Washington—Nature abhors the straight line and wages a ceaseless war against the vertical and the horizontal.

The symmetry of squares and rectangles is a principal requirement of craftsmanship.

A well-balanced door or flawless marquetry is admirable because it represents a victory of the mind over matter.

Yet a part of us responds with a compassion that is not entirely esthetic when the passage of time unhinges the right angles of an old brick building.

The severity of clipboard seems to dissolve when its horizontal lines are no longer parallel, and many of us have a preference for a chair with edges rounded by use.

Charles Fenyevesi is an editor-gardener-carpenter.

coming of Southern blacks to Northern cities, for the latest migrants seemed to threaten to pull the Europeans back down into the chaotic world from which they had escaped.

Finally, the issue of ethnic identity is a painful one between the generations in many ethnic families.

Idealizing ethnicity fits into a pattern that antedates the large-scale arrivals of European peasants by more than a century.

The purpose of a myth of decline is not to revive the past but to create an attitude of resignation about the present.

American are a peculiar people: economically aggressive, socially passive, not terribly interested in each other, convinced that the conditions under which people can live with some mutual concern are outside the bounds of practicality.

In celebrating as a precious heritage the horrors of the ethnic past, we give ourselves license to feel that the present is dead.

This is why the language of many of the ethnic revivalists is like the language of museum curators, talk of conservation, preservation, restoration.

When men began building arches and vaults thousands of years ago, the practical incentive was probably a scarcity of wood for beams.

An arched gate, a flaring roof, a vaulted room are hospitable to excess and to fantasy.

The straight line is the shortest distance between two points—it is permanent, unalterable value.

The Chinese believe that demons can proceed only along a straight line, that they cannot turn corners, that they are confused by bonds.

Hills, branches and rainbows are curvatures; there is a pitch, a sweep and an arc to everything that was not created by man.

retouched by each new generation. The ethnic revivalists speak as they do because they are obsessed with the idea that ethnicity is dying out.

Jimmy Carter's so-called blunder in talking about the old-time virtues of ethnic purity may turn out to be a stroke of genius.

The leader gives people an image of how much more decent things once were, and they want desperately to believe him.

My own conviction is that if someone like Carter comes to power on these terms, it will be the beginning of a real and irreversible decline.

Richard Sennett, professor of sociology at New York University, is author of the forthcoming book, "The Fall of Public Man."

Three Attorneys General

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—"Everybody did it" is no excuse for wrongdoing, but the Church committee reports demonstrate conclusively that the seeds of Watergate were planted and nourished in two Democratic administrations.

Using the Senate committee's findings, let us observe a trio of Attorneys General at their individual moments of truth.

1. Nicholas Katzenbach and the bugging of hotel rooms of Martin Luther King. Ben Bradlee, then head of Newsweek's Washington bureau, alerted Mr. Katzenbach to the way F.B.I. officials were peddling salacious King tapes to newsmen in 1964.

When Mr. Katzenbach's complicity in the bugging of Dr. King was first suggested in this space a year ago, he exploded with a letter using all the libel code words.

But Church committee counsel confronted him with documentary evidence that he had been informed of the placement of microphones in Dr. King's suites. Three F.B.I. memos saying so bore Mr. Katzenbach's handwritten initials, and there was a separate handwritten note from him—dated and filed in sequence with a bugging notification—telling Director Hoover, "Obviously these are particularly delicate surveillances and we should be very cautious..."

Mr. Katzenbach's reaction to this evidence was to insist he couldn't remember what his note was referring to—maybe it was some other surveillance that day. Nor could he remember initialing any of the bugging notifications, but—under oath—he added artfully: "If they are my initials and if I put them on, then I am clearly mistaken..."

The Church staff report on Dr. King (written with admirable evenhandedness by Old Kennedy Hand Michael Epstein) permits the clear conclusion that (a) the wiretapping of Dr. King was originally Robert Kennedy's idea, not J. Edgar Hoover's, and (b) the systematic program of snoop-and-sneer could probably not have taken place without the sometimes tacit, sometimes explicit, toleration of Nicholas Katzenbach.

2. Ramsey Clark and the Doar plan to spy on dissidents. Under heat from the Johnson White House to crack down on black power groups and new left peaceniks, Attorney General Clark

told his henchman, John Doar, to come up with a plan to bring the full power of government to bear on gathering intelligence about dissenters.

The Doar plan—forming the "Interdivision Information Unit," described last year in this column—was submitted, urging that agencies as disparate as the Narcotics Bureau, the Poverty Program, the I.R.S. and the Post Office Department be tapped to "funnel information" into a computer that a later Clark study said would create a "master index on individuals, or organizations."

Mr. Clark, in that moment of truth in 1967, approved the Doar plan, spawning the infamous I.D.I.U., which

ESSAY

—in the Church committee's words—"was the focal point of a massive domestic intelligence apparatus... resulting in excessive collection of information about law-abiding citizens."

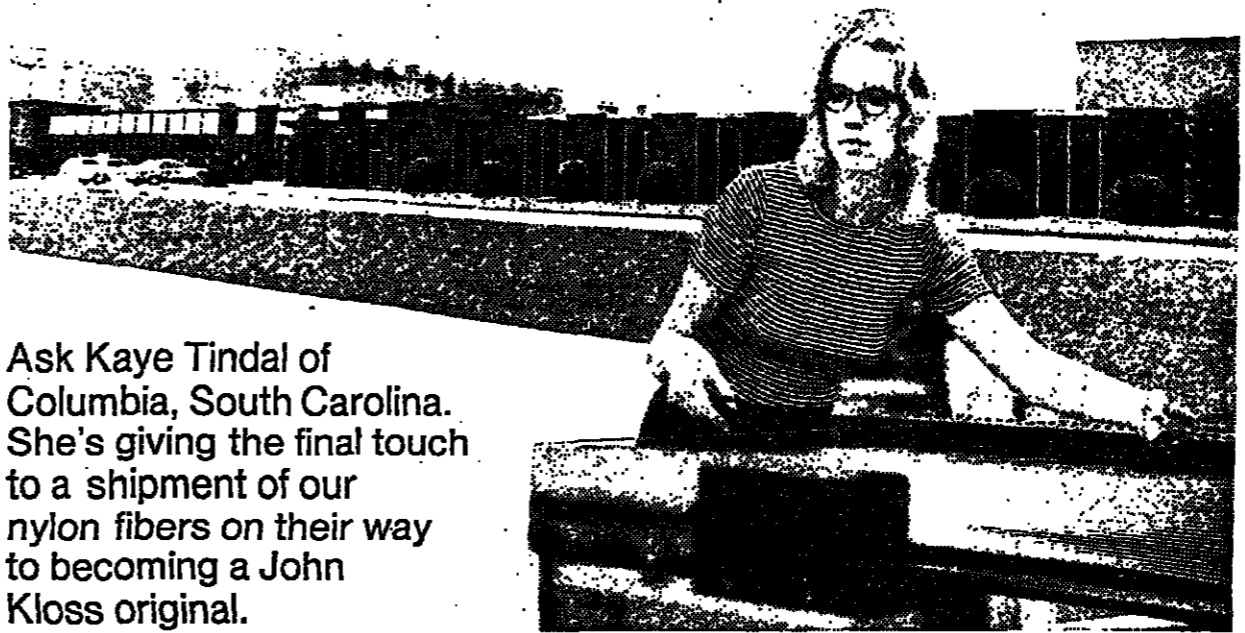
3. John Mitchell and the Huston plan. Thanks to the fine work of impeachment counsel John Doar, we have been treated to many lengthy denunciations of this proposal of a young man in the Nixon White House to combat dissidents with illegal "black bag jobs," mail openings and eavesdroppings.

In his moment of truth, in the face of White House pressure urging him to approve the Huston plan, what did Attorney General John Mitchell do? Writes the Church committee: "C.I.A. Director Helms shortly thereafter indicated his support for the plan to the Attorney General, telling him 'We had put our backs into this exercise.'"

These three moments are not cited to suggest Attorneys General Katzenbach and Clark were devils and Mitchell was a saint. But they might be remembered in reviewing what each of the trio is doing today:

Mr. Katzenbach, making no apology for his role in the King case, is taking down \$300,000 per year in pay and benefits as I.B.M.'s general counsel. Mr. Clark, posing as a civil libertarian, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator from the state of New York. Mr. Mitchell, acquitted at one political show trial and convicted at another, has seen his career ruined and now faces jail. Equal justice under law?

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Where are we getting this capital? Much of it comes from profits, those numbers at the bottom line that most people call "net income." But these figures are more than numbers; they represent the creative force that helps our economy grow and expand.



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### SOUTHERN BLACKS FOUND ADVANCING

But Progress Is Slow and  
Small, Educator Says

By CHARLAYNE HUNTER

Despite a "striking growth of black political power," and a "dramatic decline of racism in Southern politics," progress for blacks in the South has been much slower and smaller than is commonly believed, according to a noted black educator.

At the same time, according to that educator, Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook, a political scientist who is also president of Dillard University in New Orleans, the South now has a vision of the future that holds out the promise of its getting past enslavement to the status quo.

"The South is still a divided and tormented self, a bundle of inner contradictions, fears, hopes and doubts," the 47-year-old native of Georgia asserted. "At the heart of the region's being, there is a power, moral, and ideological struggle between the push of the Old South and the pull of the New South."

**Black Southerners Advance**  
In these and other observations prepared for delivery today in Atlanta at the Fairmont Hotel during the Sixth Annual Conference of the Association of Black Foundation's Executives, and released in New York, Dr. Cook argued that the "key test of Southern change" is "the position of black Southerners."

"Without question," he said, "progress has taken place in the opportunities for black Southerners. That progress, however, has been much slower and smaller than optimists would have us believe."

Asserting that black Southerners are "a long distance from the attainment of equality of opportunity," Dr. Cook went on to define as a primary need of the South "the enactment and enforcement of laws banning discrimination in government and private employment."

In citing examples of "illusions about black progress," he indicated that while the Voter Education Project had been instrumental in getting 3½ million black voters registered since its inception in 1962, more than 2½ million blacks of voting age are not registered.

And, he asserted, various forms of voter discrimination, including gerrymandering and the threat of economic reprisals, continue to exist, especially in some rural areas.

**Equality 'Far-off'**  
In addition, Dr. Cook declared that despite "impressive" gains in elective politics, "equality of representation with whites is infinitely far off."

He said, for example, that there was no black holding a statewide office in the South, that there were three black members of the United States House of Representatives out of 92 from the South; and that there was no United States senator, governor, or lieutenant governor among black Southerners.

"Generally speaking," he went on, "black elected officials are chosen by black constituencies. Whites do not usually vote for black candidates—no matter how qualified. They will, in general, either block-vote against black candidates or refuse to vote at all."

According to Dr. Cook, in both economic and educational opportunities, blacks have reaped the benefits of governmental intervention, social protest, and other forms of organized pressure.

But there, too, he asserted, blacks "still lag far, far behind."

"Generally speaking," he went on, "the reasons are continuity of racial discrimination: institutional racism; the special disadvantage of blacks—because of past discrimination, inadequate education and skill—in the face of onrushing technology, and victimization by seniority systems."

In Dr. Cook's view, nevertheless, the South has a magnificent opportunity, for the first time, to develop a just and humane society of free, responsible and whole persons and citizens."

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Chicago Day Care Centers Troubled by Veto of Funds

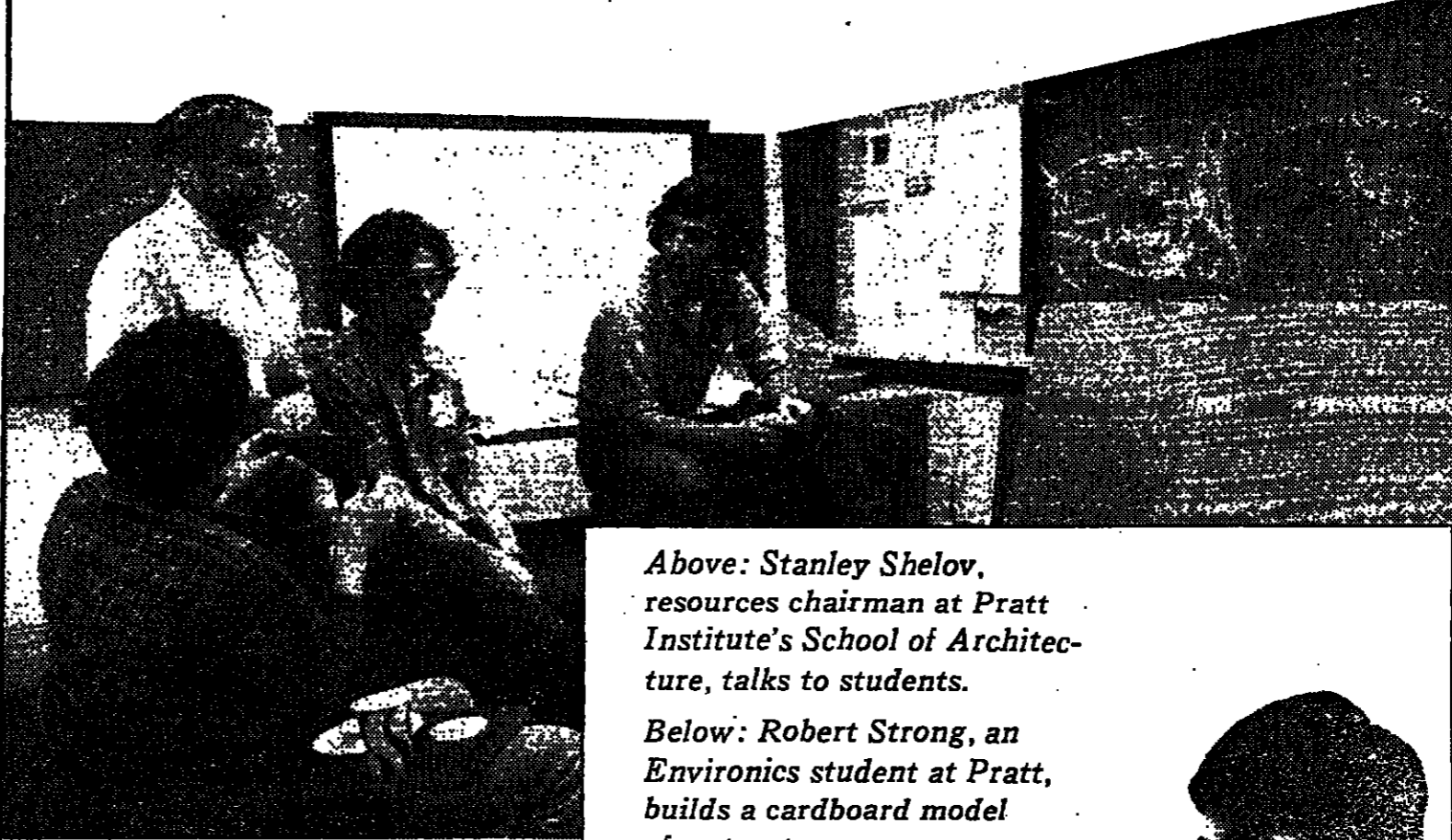
By PAUL DELANEY

CHICAGO, May 9 — While...

portunity of centers in Illinois...

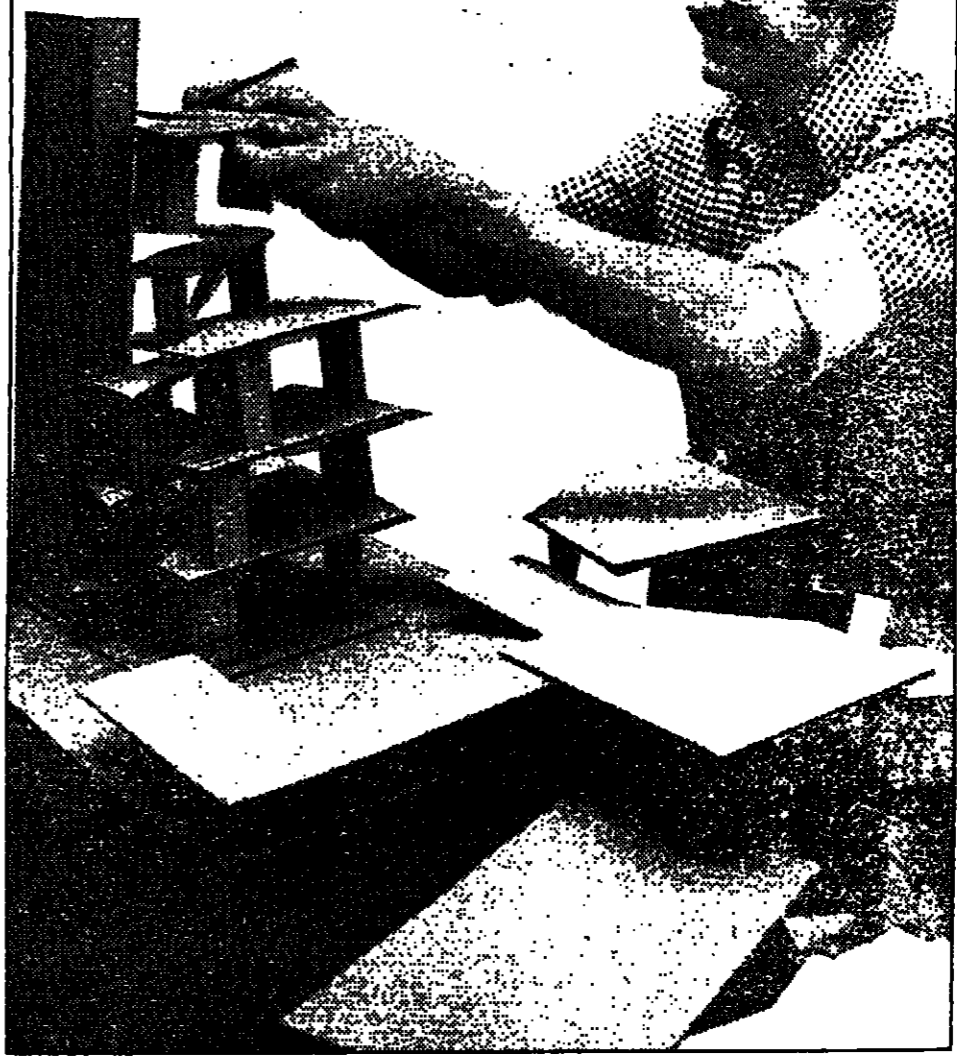
not available. Many could not...

Architecture Students Build Skill as Jobs Fade



Above: Stanley Shelov, resources chairman at Pratt Institute's School of Architecture, talks to students.

Below: Robert Strong, an Environics student at Pratt, builds a cardboard model of a structure.



By WARREN HOGUE
Students in New York City schools of architecture have presented their teachers with a phenomenon confounding out of whack with the sense of balance central to the practice.

Continued on Page 40, Column 1



At the Laurance Armour Day School in Chicago, a child smooths her teacher's hair

as \$100 Bills

izing \$20 Million

ized in the Bronx

et Service agents yesterday...

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

Following a 10-hour meeting, the Israeli Cabinet decided last night that the ultra-nationalist Israeli settlers now encamped at an army base in the heart of the West Bank must move to a new place, but the Government deferred for several weeks the crucial question of where. The Cabinet also called for intensified Israeli settlement on the West Bank, but did not specify where or when the new settlements would be established.

In a speech delivered last night at a Baltimore synagogue, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger seemed to respond in a conciliatory way to criticism that the Administration was eroding traditional American support for Israel by its "even-handed" approach to the Middle East. He said that although peace negotiations must continue in the Middle East, the United States recognized that Israel faced serious "dilemmas and risks" in making further territorial concessions in return for less tangible Arab political moves.

Frank G. Zarb, the Federal Energy Administrator, said at a news conference in Teheran that the Iranian Government had been holding talks with United States companies about bartering billions of dollars of Iranian oil for American products.

Ronald Reagan, who has more delegate support than President Ford, has increased that lead by picking up 30 national convention votes from Oklahoma, Louisiana and Kansas over the weekend.

tested his "new generation" campaign for President in New York and had a busy day. In a television interview he attacked Jimmy Carter, whom he is challenging in the Maryland primary on May 18, for doing one thing and saying another.

Although about 28,000 auto workers are still laid off because of recession cutbacks, thousands of others are caught in the paradox of working long overtime because improved economic conditions have stepped up production.

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago has proposed a city law that would not permit children under 18 years of age to see movies regarded as excessively violent.

Ella T. Grasso of Connecticut, Brendan T. Byrne of New Jersey and Hugh L. Carey of New York were among the Governors of the original 13 states who went to Ireland for a Bicentennial party given by the Irish Government.

Vincent D. McDonnell, the chairman of the State Mediation Board, met last night with leaders of Local 32B of the Service Employees International Union in an effort to end the apartment house service strike.

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Quotation of the Day

"We do not underestimate the dilemmas and risks that Israel faces in a negotiation. But they are dwarfed by a continuation of the status quo." — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in a speech in Baltimore. [3:1]

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Warren Receives Copernicus Prize For Life's Poetry

Robert Penn Warren has won the 1976 Copernicus Award for lifetime achievement as a poet. The award, which carries a cash prize of \$10,000, will be presented today in Philadelphia, along with the Edgar Allan Poe Award — given to Charles Wright, for his latest book, "Bloodlines," and the Walt Whitman Award, to Laura Gilpin, for "The Hocus-Pocus of the Universe." The three awards are made annually to American poets by the Academy of American Poets — a nonprofit membership organization — and supported by the Copernicus Society of America, a cultural foundation devoted to the advancement of artistic and scientific endeavors. The Copernicus Award, given to poets more than 45 years of age, honors the winner's overall achievement, as well as the contribution to poetry as a cultural force. Mr. Warren, who is 71, is the only writer ever to have won Fulizer Prizes for both fiction ("All the King's Men," 1947) and poetry ("Promises," 1957.) His works include nine novels, 10 volumes of poetry, a volume of short stories, a play, a collection of critical essays and two studies of race relations in America. His most recent book of poems, "Or Else: Poem/Poems 1965-1974," was the occasion for the Copernicus Award. Mr. Warren teaches at Yale University. The Edgar Allan Poe Award of \$3,000 recognizes a younger poet's continuing development, on the occasion of a new book of poems. The Walt Whitman Award of \$1,000 is given to the winner of a competition for poets who have not published a book of poetry.

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# Legislators Seek to Ease Estate Taxes for Farmers

By IVER PETERSON  
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, May 9—The lead- once they became effective on Nov. 1 of this year, while his Assembly have separately down-up legislation to ease the death-tax burden on family farms.

The Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut, Democrat of Brooklyn, announced proposed bills to exempt estates valued at \$60,000 or less from state death taxes and similarly to exempt family farms of up to \$200,000 in value from the taxes when passed on to a member of the family.

Senate minority leader, Warren M. Anderson, Republican of Binghamton, meanwhile, proposed legislation to change the estate tax valuation system for family farms from one based on real estate value to one using agricultural valuation. His bill would exempt one-half of the valuation under that system, up to \$500,000, from state death duties.

**'Harsh Realities'**  
"One of the harsh realities we must face is the fact that our tax structure in many cases discourages the continued operation of the family farm after the death of any owner," Senator Anderson said.

"Many times estate taxes are so great that they force the sale of the farm just to pay the taxes. This link with the family farm often removes the farm-land from production."  
The problem for family farms posed by soaring land values, resulting in often staggering estate taxes on farms, has become something of a national issue this year. President Ford has expressed an interest in changing Federal estate tax laws to protect family farms from being taxed at the Federal level in the same way residential estates are taxed.

With the leadership of both houses in New York State now sponsoring similar measures aimed at alleviating the problem, the final enactment of some relief for family farms seems assured. As far as the farm bills are concerned, the biggest disagreement between the Democratic-controlled Assembly and the Republican-dominated Senate would appear to be the assignment of political credit for the measure.

**Cost to the State**  
It would exempt estates of up to \$60,000 from the need for filing for state estate tax purposes, with certain exceptions, and eliminate tax liabilities on them as well. About 75 percent of the state's estate-tax payers would be exempted for tax liabilities under his proposal, the Speaker said.

**LOUIS ALLEN**  
WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—Louis Allen, television weatherman, since 1949, who was chief meteorologist at station WJZ-TV and radio here, died today of a heart attack. He was 53 years old.

**KENNETH L. HUTCHISON**  
Kenneth L. Hutchison, for whom the faculty lounge at Pace University was named on his retirement in 1974 as professor of accounting after 43 years, died yesterday in Valley Hospital, Ridgewood, N.J. He was 74 years old and lived at 3 Bristol Place, Fair Lawn, N.J.

**Mountain Climbers' Bodies Sought on Alaskan Peak**  
ANCHORAGE, May 9 (AP)—Three Japanese mountain climbers, apparently dead, have been sighted 16,500 feet high on Mt. Foraker in central Alaska, the National Park Service reported yesterday.

A spokesman said the three men had begun climbing April 26 as part of a 13-member expedition. They apparently were separated from the others as the party approached the 17,400-foot-high summit, and lost radio contact last Monday.

One of the apparent casualties of the Carey administration's ongoing struggle with Maurice H. Nadjar, the special state prosecutor for New York City, is Governor Carey's plan for a permanent special prosecutor to handle criminal justice matters all over the state.

# Ex-Gov. Otto Kerner Dies; Convicted While a Judge



Otto Kerner

JOSEPH COLANGELO JR.  
Special to The New York Times

PITTSBURGH, May 9—Joseph G. Colangelo Jr., assistant to the vice chancellor for public affairs and director of news and publications at the University of Pittsburgh, died Friday at Presbyterian University Hospital. He was 40 years old.

He is survived by his wife, Marie; six children, his parents, two sisters and a brother.

**LESTER SMITH**  
Lester Smith, a lawyer and former president of the Dairy Corporation of America, the New York State and the Dairy Manufacturers of America, died Saturday of a heart attack at his home, 18 Pine Drive, Great Neck, L. I. He was 61 years old.

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—Former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner died today, ending a two-year battle with cancer and a fight to clear his name after conviction in a race-track scandal three years ago. He was 67 years old.

Mr. Kerner gained national recognition in 1967 when President Johnson appointed him chairman of the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

**Fast Rise and Fall**  
By SETH S. KING  
Few people in public life rose as fast or as easily as Otto Kerner did and few ever fell so far or so surprisingly.

But all appeals of his conviction failed and on July 26, 1974, Otto Kerner entered the prison hospital in Lexington, Ky., to begin serving a three-year sentence.

In the months since his conviction life had been particularly cruel for him. His wife had died and he suffered a mild heart attack, and he had fallen, as far as a man of his position could.

But on Feb. 19, 1973, after a long, complex and emotional trial, a Federal jury found Mr. Kerner guilty of arranging, in 1962 during his first term as Governor, favorable racing dates for a horse-racing association owner in return for prices far below their market value.

**Became Consultant**  
He recovered from this enough to begin working for prison reform.

**JOSEPH R. HAMLEN**  
Joseph R. Hamlen, a corporation lawyer who had represented Pepsi Inc., Lenox China Inc. and the American Petroleum Institute, died Saturday at Presbyterian Hospital. He was 56 years old and lived at 17 East 97th St.

**Three-Car Crash Kills 4, Injures 3 Near Rochester**  
ROCHESTER, N.Y., May 9 (UPI)—Four persons were killed and three others were injured today in a three-car crash near here in Parma, the police said.

**Transit in San Francisco Operating After Settlement**  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (UPI)—Champage-carrying tourists hopped aboard the cable cars today as San Francisco's public transit system returned to normal after a 39-day city craft workers strike that had stranded an estimated 250,000 daily riders.

**2 French Climbers Killed**  
KATMANDU, Nepal, May 9 (Reuters)—Two French mountaineers died in a high-altitude camp on the Himalayan peak of Gurja Himal after a fall that killed a fellow climber, the expedition leader said here today.

# M. B. SKAGGS, 88, SET UP SAFEWAY

A Founder of Largest Chain of Supermarkets Is Dead

OAKLAND, Calif., May 9 (AP)—M. B. Skaggs, a founder of Safeway Stores Inc., the country's largest supermarket chain, died yesterday at Merritt Hospital. He was 88 years old.

Mr. Skaggs spent \$1,088 in 1915 to buy a grocery store in American Falls, Idaho, with his father. In less than 11 years, with the help of his five brothers, he built a network of 428 stores serving towns and cities in 10 States.

The Safeway name was acquired in 1928, when Mr. Skaggs joined his stores with Sam Seelig's 322 outlets in Southern California. Mr. Seelig had begun using the Safeway name in 1925.

**GUS LANNA, 61, DIES; TOP TENNIS UMPIRE**  
A. August Lanna 2d, a labor mediator more widely known as Gus Lanna, a leading tennis umpire, died Saturday evening of a heart attack on the tennis courts in Caldwell, N.J., where he was playing in a benefit for the Congregational Church of Shore Hills, N.J. He was 61 years old and lived at 345 Park Street, Upper Montclair, N.J.

**GEORGE A. SUTER**  
George A. Suter, former resident manager of the Savoy Plaza Hotel who later operated the Bean Rive Restaurant in Spring Lake, N.J., and was manager of the New Weston Hotel in New York, died yesterday at home in Spring Lake Heights, N.J. He was 79 years old.

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# Hospitals to Get 3 Options On Malpractice Insurance

By RONALD SMOTHERS  
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, May 7—The Carey administration and the Assembly Insurance Committee are drawing up legislation to allow hospitals in the state to form their own mutual insurance companies as a way of curbing the steep rise in malpractice insurance premiums.

In another move to ease the burden of insurance coverage on the state's 415 hospitals, Dr. Albert F. Whalen, the State Commissioner of Health, has agreed to allow a number of hospitals to insure themselves if they desire.

"The hospitals will now have three options for malpractice insurance," said Assemblyman Bernard Silverman, Democrat, Brooklyn and chairman of the Assembly Insurance Committee. He noted that, under legislation passed last year, they are already able to get malpractice insurance from the state-created Medical Malpractice Insurance Association, a pool of 300 insurance companies.

These measures are the latest in a series of bills and administrative decisions by state officials that attempt to meet the needs of doctors and hospitals. The state has done more to reduce the cost of malpractice coverage as well as to lower the costs. Administrative decisions and legislative actions are scheduled to meet Monday to work out a number of differences that have arisen over the passage of bills. However, two measures are not considered controversial.

Legislation under pressure in the Legislature, which is attempting to adjourn around the end of May, is operating under pressure of an unrelenting campaign by medical practitioners in the state who say that they are experiencing greater losses than expected in malpractice premiums. These losses have come despite the availability of insurance from the state pool.

The state medical society has lobbied that this will propel malpractice costs to new heights that a number of doctors retire, limit their practice or leave the state, rather than the increases.

A result of the unexpected increase in premiums, the Hospital Association of New York State sought authority for its 300 member

hospitals either to self-insure or to establish mutual companies. Under self-insurance plans, a hospital would put aside over a period of time the amount of coverage it would ordinarily purchase from an insurance company on the state pool on an annual basis. But the State Department of Health would have to approve the inclusion of the cost of self-insurance as a reimbursable cost under third-party plans, such as Blue Cross and Medicaid.

Under the nonprofit mutual company plan, groups of hospitals could cut the cost of insurance by eliminating the profit motive, promoting control over administrative costs, establishing standards and controls to decrease the likelihood of adverse medical outcome, and spread risk factors among a number of hospitals.

**Some Reductions Seen**

Thomas A. Harzett, the State Superintendent of Insurance, said the new legislation would require so small groups of hospitals could combine as mutual companies.

"This should allow some reduction in premiums," Assemblyman Silverman said, "and it permits the hospitals to be masters of their own destinies."

A spokesman for the Hospital Association of New York applauded the steps as a sign that the Carey administration and legislators recognized that malpractice insurance was still a problem in the state.

Last year, with the withdrawal from the state of major malpractice insurers, Governor Carey and the Legislature set up the Medical Malpractice Insurance Association to insure the availability of malpractice insurance, and also allowed the state medical society to set up its own mutual company for doctors. But because of a combination of factors, the premium costs for insurance from the state-created pool increased more than expected this year. The problem of availability of insurance was solved, but costs did not go down.

In addition to the moves to give hospitals more options in obtaining insurance, a number of bills are aimed at changing the ground rules under which medical malpractice cases are judged by the courts, to curb the rise in awards by courts.

# Mother's Day: For Some, Tears—for Others, Corsages

By LESLIE MAITLAND

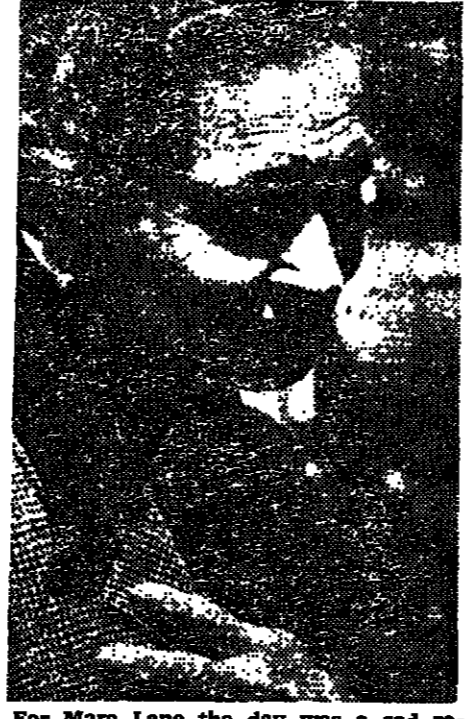
Mara Lane, a trim white-haired lady of 75, walked briskly down lower Fifth Avenue yesterday on her way to a bookstore, passing the My Pizza restaurant, where three generations of the Spatola and Scalcio families were noisily gathering for a Mother's Day party.

Pietra Spatola, who was out on the street, tossed her squealing grandson into the air, catching him neatly, with the assurance that comes from long years of practice. Mrs. Lane, a widow, looked straight ahead.

"This is a hard day for me; a sad day," she said.

The one person who had called her "Mother," her son, was killed in action in Italy on Mother's Day 32 years ago.

Mother's Day is that kind of day. Evoking memories, it is, for some, a day to give thanks for all that one might have taken for granted. For others, the memories are painful. Distance and separation are felt all the more keenly. In some cases, there is the question: Why the silence, the separation?



For Mara Lane the day was a sad reminder of a son lost in World War II.

Gessia Penson marked the day with a futile vigil outside the gates of the Soviet residence in Glen Cove, L.I. She went there with 15 friends to plead for her son's freedom. The son, Boris, a Jewish artist, was sentenced in 1970 to 10 years in a Soviet prison, after being convicted of planning the theft of an airplane to escape from the country. Mrs. Penson remained at the gates for an hour.

A woman who would give her name only as Mary is no longer hoping.

"I don't even know where the kids are. I haven't seen them in many years," she said, walking slowly through Times Square.

"I'd give anything just to have a little time with them, but it's not possible. They don't care, and I'm very alone. On days like today, Thanksgiving or Christmas, I'm very depressed. I just take a walk to the

Port Authority to forget everybody and everything."

But loneliness in a city like New York is much less visible than the sights and sounds of celebration. And so the day belonged to women with corsages on their lapels, strolling with their families on a crisp and sunny Sunday, enjoying holiday meals in restaurants arranged to honor them and free them from the chores of cooking and doing dishes.

At Lichow's restaurant on East 14th



Pietra Spatola, grandmother, enjoying Mother's Day outside the family's pizzeria on lower Fifth Avenue with her daughter, Sarina Scalcio, son-in-law and grandchildren.

Street, the manager estimated that before the day was over, 2,000 people would be served a special prix fixe dinner at \$11.95 and a full measure of family-oriented gemütlichkeit.

Lillian Richardson was one of them—a deceptively fragile matriarch who said she needed a map to keep track of her far-flung family, including grandchildren and great-grandchildren in Pennsylvania, Ecuador and Taiwan.

Yesterday, however, she was obviously surrounded with love and devotion.

"She sacrificed everything for us," said her daughter, Vivian Frazier, reaching over to kiss her mother's wrinkled, beaming face. "If it weren't for her, we wouldn't be where we are today."

Mrs. Richardson gently fingered the orchid pinned to her coat. At 79, she had to lean on her children's arms to walk from their car to the restaurant. But this did not diminish her enthusiasm for teaching and guiding them—a practice that they said led everyone—friends and family—to call her "mother."

"When we go into the restaurant, I want us all to bow our heads and say our thanks to the Lord," she told them softly. Then, to a stranger she added: "I think women should be at home with their children always, to teach them decency, to teach them how to walk in life."

It was advice that a new mother, Donna Weiss, from Fort Lee, N. J., said she was already following. She was at Lichow's with her 5-month-old son, her husband, Arthur, and her parents, who had come from Boston to celebrate the occasion. Mrs. Weiss said that her days at home with the baby were filled and busy and that her first Mother's Day had made her "tearful."

"It makes you wonder what the future has in store," she said in the immediate future, she added, she will receive a gold, diamond-studded dapper pin as a Mother's Day gift from her husband.

Mother Bucka's homemade ice cream store at 117 Seventh Avenue South, near Fourth Street, was also giving presents yesterday—free ice-cream cones to every one who came into the store. Amidst the hubbub, however, the mother of Maurice Pratt, one of the owners of the store, wound up disappointed and angry with her daughter.

On Saturday, Miss Pratt brought her mother in from Queens and checked her into a hotel, promising to take her to St. Patrick's Cathedral for mass early yesterday morning. Miss Pratt could not make it, and her mother had to go alone. But she was to receive, later in the day, a dozen roses to soothe her feelings.

Trude Glasser, lilacs in one hand and a battered guitar case in the other, went with her 6-year-old daughter, Sally, who held a teddy bear in each hand—to visit her husband, Ira, while he played ball at a playground on 28th Street.

"She isn't my mother," said Mr. Glasser, the executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, gesturing toward his wife, to explain why he was spending Mother's Day the same way he spends every Sunday—playing basketball.

For Mrs. Glasser, however, the day was not without rewards. She said Sally had given her a "Promise Book" as a gift for the occasion. What did her daughter promise?

"I don't remember," Sally said.

## Metropolitan Briefs

**Lefrak's Building Plan Protested**

Determined to protect the elegance of their Sutton Place neighborhood, more than 50 demonstrators went to West Side yesterday to denounce the Lefrak organization's plan to build a 29-story apartment tower on East 5th Street. Picketing in front of the Lefrak offices at 40 West 57th Street, the demonstrators vowed to continue their fight at a hearing tomorrow on the Realty Organization's request for a zoning variance to allow high-density occupancy of the planned building. The hearing will be held at 10 A.M. at the State Board of Standards and Appeals in the ninth floor of 80 Lafayette Street.

**Planners Criticize Highway Proposals**

The Regional Plan Association, a private research agency connected with the development of the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut greater metropolitan area, has registered its criticism made a year ago of highway construction proposals for New Jersey. Urging state officials to drop the highway construction plans in favor of improved mass transportation systems and different highway construction spending that would "make New Jersey's older cities more accessible," the association again said New Jersey should not extend Interstate 95 between Hopewell and Piscataway or extend the northern link of Interstate 287 from Montville in Morris County to Mahwah in Bergen County.

**Fire Snarls Mill Basin Bridge Traffic**

An electrical fire at the Mill Basin Bridge on the Belt Parkway caused the bridge to stick in the open position, backing up Mother's Day traffic almost to Long Island, officials said. A City Highways Department spokesman said that at the height of the traffic jam, cars were backed up from the bridge at Mill Basin and Shore Parkway some three miles to the Francis Lewis Boulevard Interchange. Workers were able to lower the bridge about an hour after the 11:30 A.M. fire, the spokesman said. No injuries were reported.

**Dubrow's Robbed of \$16,000**

Dubrow's Cafeteria at 515 Seventh Avenue, at 38th Street, was robbed of \$16,000 over the weekend, the police said. After the burglars forced open a side door, they entered the office and ripped open two safes. Dennis Thomas, a spokesman for the restaurant, told the police that the burglary occurred between 11 P.M. Saturday and 3 A.M. yesterday.

**Traffic Deaths in State Decline**

The New York State Motor Vehicles Department announced that traffic deaths in March were 25 fewer than a year before, the 12th consecutive month of decline in highway fatalities. The department said 149 persons lost their lives in accidents during March. The number of accidents involving one or more fatalities was also down, from 159 in March 1975 to 139 this year.

**From the Police Blotter:**

Detective James P. Creagan of the 42d Precinct shot and killed a Bronx man, according to the police, who allegedly refused to drop a loaded revolver he pointed at the detective in the hallway of his apartment house in the Claremont Park section. The dead man, James Grady, 32 years old, was followed to his home at 495 East 171st Street by Mr. Creagan and two other detectives after Mr. Grady speeded past them in his car while driving erratically. . . . A 33-year-old Brooklyn man was stabbed to death by an unknown assassin during an argument while seated at a table with his wife and several friends at the New York Casino Dance Hall at 2551 Broadway at 98th Street in Manhattan. The victim was identified as Fernando Marquez of 430 49th Street, Brooklyn. . . . A Brooklyn man was shot fatally and another man and woman were wounded by an unknown gunman during a fight at a party at 305 Linden Boulevard in the Flatbush section. The dead man was identified tentatively as Carl Scott, 30, of 700 Saint Marks Avenue. Eucal Osbourne, 40, of 1447 Bushwick Avenue, was admitted to Kings County Hospital where Eugennie Bennett, 35, of 854 Saint Johns Place, also was treated.



Lillian Richardson celebrating the day with her daughters Bernice, left, Vivian, and son, Lionel, outside Lichow's restaurant on East 14th Street.

## Hospital-Aide Work Urged for Juvenile Delinquents

By JOSEPH E. TREASTER

The chairman of a State Assembly committee that has been studying juvenile delinquency recommended yesterday that youths convicted of violent crimes be ordered to serve as aides in hospitals, where "the impact of their conduct on victims would be clearly visible."

Such tasks as cleaning up subways, parks and public buildings were suggested by Richard N. Gottfried, the chairman of the Standing Committee on Child Care, as forms of compensatory community work for other young offenders.

"This should make the kid realize he has done something wrong and that he's going to have to pay for that in some way," Mr. Gottfried said. "Very often now, not much of anything happens to a kid except a series of court appearances."

Mr. Gottfried's proposal for compensatory community work as well as direct restitution to victims were among a wide-ranging list of recommendations for reform included in a report on a 16-month study of juvenile crime in New York State, conducted by his committee.

Among the fundamental changes urged by Mr. Gottfried were:

- Establishment of a minimum term of one year in a residential training school for 14-and-

15-year-olds convicted of violent crimes with a requirement for supervision—in or out of an institution—for two additional years, in contrast to the current maximum term of 18 months.

Expansion of the mandate of the Family Court to consider the need for protection of the community rather than only "the needs and best interests" of the youth, as is now the case.

Creation of a statewide information service on juveniles to provide speedy access to arrest records as well as general statistical data on the juvenile justice system that are now difficult if not impossible to retrieve, leading, often, to repeat offenses not being recognized as such when they return before a judge.

## Manes Fighting Mayoral Plans On Use of \$102 Million in Aid

By GLENN FOWLER

A bitter, behind-the-scenes dispute over allocation of \$102 million in Federal community-sewer construction, and various other capital projects, development funds has held up for three months the city's application to Washington for the funds.

At the heart of the controversy is the refusal of Borough President Donald R. Manes of Queens to accede to the decision of a mayoral steering committee that most of the city's share of community-development money should be spent in poverty areas.

With support from some other members of the Board of Estimate, Mr. Manes has succeeded in blocking final approval of the city's application for second-year grants under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

In the first "program year" under the law—actually a nine-month period that ended last March 15—the city also received \$102 million, which it spent largely for housing rehabilitation. The city currently is seeking Federal permission to shift \$12 million of unspent first-year money that it had planned to use for acquisition of sites for new housing but which could not be spent because financing for building projects on the sites under the Mitchell-Lama program has dried up.

The requested change would permit the money to be spent for maintenance and repair of housing in rundown areas, for demolition of unsafe housing that has been abandoned, to seal up vacant buildings that are salvageable and for the city's emergency-repair program to maintain vital services in marginal housing.

The second-year application that has become the subject of controversy proposes that a third of the \$102 million grant be spent to finance 27 varied programs in the city's three most devastated sections in the Model Cities areas of central Brooklyn, the South Bronx and Harlem.

Most of the Model Cities programs that would benefit from the grant are aimed at preventing crime and delinquency, combating drug abuse, providing manpower training and extending social services.

About 45 percent of the total anticipated grant would go for housing improvement and maintenance throughout the city, while the remaining 20 percent would be divided among projects to promote economic development as the depleted capital budget

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## Brooklyn Gets New Street-Crime Unit

By MAX H. SEIGEL

A street crime prosecution unit, designed to get faster indictments and trials as well as harsher penalties for muggers and rapists, has gone into operation in Brooklyn.

The new unit, comprising a special staff of six assistant district attorneys and three detectives, is being aided in speeding the handling of suspicious cases by the assignment of two

Supreme Court Justices to hear its cases in special trial parts.

District Attorney Eugene Gold said yesterday this would result in a "sharp reduction in the time defendants were allowed to circulate in the community following their arrests."

The District Attorney said the district attorneys and three detectives, is being aided in speeding the handling of suspicious cases by the assignment of two

offenses. "We'll not accept any plea to a misdemeanor charge when a felony has been committed," he declared, "and the plea will have to be to the greatest crime."

The District Attorney said the new unit started operations last month. On two occasions during the month when a judge indicated he would be amenable to a guilty plea to a misdemeanor by a mugging suspect, Mr. Gold said his office refused to go along.

Mr. Gold also pointed to a speeding in processing with one mugging suspect scheduled to go on trial in a week or so, six weeks after being arrested. In the past, he said, it would take nine to 12 months.

The new program against street crime will also try to assist elderly victims of crime.

Noting that the elderly were especially vulnerable to street crime, Mr. Gold said the new unit would have assistant district attorneys visiting aged victims in hospitals or their homes to prepare their cases. They will have the facilities to carry out bedside line-ups, if necessary. "In the last month," he said, "assistants have made more than half a dozen visits to the homes of victims."

Otherwise, the District Attorney said, "fear, ill health, the infirmities of old age and injuries suffered through having been victimized frequently prevent the appearance of the elderly in court."

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GATHERING TO RAISE LEGAL DEFENSE FUND: Residents of Westport, Conn., with American Indians on the lawn of the Saugatuck Congregational Church to raise funds for Leonard Crow Dog, left, arrested for his activities following siege at Wounded Knee.

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# Astaire and Kelly in Spotlight Again

## 'Entertainment' Gala Tonight to Honor Stars

By ROBERT LINDSEY

HOLLYWOOD, May 9—At the age of 76, Fred Astaire does not care to dance any more, and he hates a top hat, white tie and tails. At 63, Gene Kelly hates umbrellas, and jokes that dancers share a great deal in common with prizefighters. "We're both masochists," he says.

Mr. Astaire and Mr. Kelly also say they are little bewildered by their mail lately. "It's a strange phenomenon; I'm getting mash notes from 12- and 14-year-olds," said Mr. Kelly, the star of "An American in Paris" and 36 other movies.

"The kids get a crush on you, and they don't accept that you're old enough to be their grandfather, or older. They see you in your old numbers and think you haven't gotten any older," said Mr. Astaire, whose career began almost 60 years ago and spans 34 movies, 11 Broadway shows and several popular television specials.

The fan letters are symptoms of a renewed interest in the quintessential hoofers of the American screen after their appearance in the 1974 movie "That's Entertainment II." It was televised last season.

### Sharing Spotlight

They are spending still more time together these days, reminiscing, and sharing another spotlight as moviegoers are reminded once again of their substantial contributions to an American art form—the motion-picture musical.

Tomorrow night, Mr. Astaire's 77th birthday, they



Gene Kelly, left, and Fred Astaire in one of the special dance sequences for the new film

will be honored at the Ziegfeld Theater in New York at the world premiere of "That's Entertainment, Part 2," in a benefit for the Film Society of Lincoln Center.

Like its predecessor, the new film is a cinematic collage of old clips from the vaults of M-G-M, including not only musical numbers like the first film, but also sequences from M-G-M comedies.

Hosts, Narrators and Dancers The new film, which will begin its regular New York run at the Ziegfeld May 18, is heavily weighted with dance numbers by Mr. Kelly and Mr. Astaire, who also serve as hosts and narrators, in new scenes directed by Mr. Kelly.

During a long limousine ride through Southern California last week, and later, in the living room of Mr. Kelly's French country-style home in Beverly Hills, the

two talked about their past, the state of popular dance and their occasional annoyance at being considered legends in their own time.

"There's always been a death of song and dance men," Mr. Kelly said when he was asked why no younger people had come along to continue and expand the art.

### Harm of Television

"You look back over the past 50 years or so, and try to name the actors whose names really stand out. It's easy to name 20 different stars right away. But the number of song and dance men—you can count three or four or so," adding that his list might include George M. Cohan, Bill Robinson and, possibly, Ray Bolger.

"You need to sing, you need to dance, and you need to act—and you've got to be able to convince the audience

that you're the guy to get the girl at the end," he said.

"I think the main reason dancing isn't as prominent is that it's been thrown away a great deal on television—on commercials, and dancing around automobiles," Mr. Astaire said. And, he continued, the amount of exposure and experience available to young dancers, and opportunities to earn a living, are so limited nowadays that it is much more difficult for dancers to climb to stardom. "Television has killed a lot of the good things we had," Mr. Kelly said. "We considered what we did an art form, even though it was popular. I never wanted to dance to Brahms, or Tchaikovsky, I wanted to dance to George Gershwin and Jerome Kern.

"The dancing that is being bought and paid for, and is being subsidized today, is classic ballet. Classic ballet has finally come to the conclusion that it can incorporate some popular dancing in it. I used to get up on a soapbox and say, 'We steal from you, why don't you steal from us?' Now, they're starting to."

### Agile and Trim

Both of the two stars look younger than they are, and appear agile, trim and contented. Mr. Astaire comes across as a casual, happy, semi-retiree who enjoys his leisure time, his family and his race horses, and is not all that excited by the latest resurgence of interest in Fred Astaire.

"The new movie seems more important to Mr. Kelly. 'Even if it's a dud, it's a compendium of history,' he said. Asked whether he liked the renewed attention to his work, Mr. Astaire said, "People are always saying, 'You'll never stop.' 'They expect you to always keep doing what you did 30 years ago, until you're 89,000 years old.'"

"Well, I'm 76, and when you feel as well as I do, I'm not going to exhaust myself doing the kind of work I've always been known for."

Mr. Kelly compared dancers to athletes—and the human sex drive: "Biologists say that people's sex drives are at their peak when they're 18 and then start to decline. Well, it's a lot like that with dancers. Physically, you're at your best when you're younger. By the time you're in your mid-30's, by then, your anatomy has begun to change, and you can't do everything you want to. Your inclinations are right, but your anatomy isn't."

"I can still do a lot of things," Mr. Astaire said, turning to Mr. Kelly as if to share some intimate shop talk. "I could do a back-out," referring to a dance step. "But I'm afraid to," he said, "I don't want to throw myself out of gear."

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# France's Leading Traveling Player Acts Unpuffed and Unspoiled in Role

By JOHN RUSSELL

Madeleine Renaud has been either on the stage or on the road every evening since Sept. 1, 1975. Before opening at the Ambassador Theatre here last week in Marguerite Duras's "Des Journées Entières dans les Arbres," she and her husband, Jean-Louis Barrault, had had a brisk two weeks in Moscow and Leningrad with Paul Claudel's "Christopher Columbus" and "Harold and Maud," by Colin Higgins. From here she goes to Canada and then, on June 1, the word "vacation" turns up in her diary.

"But not for Jean-Louis," she said. "You must remember that we have a company of 25 to feed and keep for 19 months of the year. They couldn't come here, because it costs too much, but Jean-Louis is taking them to Switzerland and Austria. They need the money, and we need the money to look after them."

"The Renaud-Barrault company will be 30 years old in October. To anyone who was in Paris after World War II, it's the world's No. 1 theatrical company. The one that all others have admired, envied, and loved."

It was they who got the best writers, the best painters—and the best musicians—to come back into the theater. They had an unrivaled fair for the new and the good. When they put on "Hamlet" in Paris in 1946, a young man named Pierre Boulez made what then seemed ultramodern noises on a thing called the ondes Martenot. When they put on a short mime-play to fill out an evening of Marivaux, they auditioned two young men, "One was Marcel Marceau,"

said Mr. Barrault. "The other was Maurice Béjart. The fact that we turned Béjart down persuaded him to turn choreographer, so maybe that was one of the best things we ever did."

Proof is in the Jam Madeleine Renaud is not at all puffed up by having been for a long time and by universal consent the perpetual president of the French theatrical profession.

"Jean-Louis loves to talk," she said, "and I love to listen. But there are times when actions speak louder than words," as you say here, and one of them was when he bicycled all morning during the German occupation of France to bring me a pot of jam. I thought to myself 'Well, that's it. He must love me.'"

The Barraults are not at all spoiled by French officialdom, either. "When Giscard d'Estaing had his 50th birthday the other day," Madeleine Renaud said, "he brought his wife and his whole family to our theater. Naturally it was an honor for us, and we got in some champagne, but when it comes to a state subsidy, we get exactly what would be given to a company that was founded this year."

The life they lead is, in fact, that of the traditional traveling player as he was portrayed by Daumier. If they want something more permanent, they have to invent it for themselves.

"When that great old railway station the Gare d'Orsay fell vacant in Paris we decided to turn it into a theater. Every penny came from our own pockets. We didn't skimp—our roof beams are as beautiful as a French

Gothic cathedral—but we couldn't be extravagant, either. Picasso had always been kind to us, and once he gave us a painting, so we put up that painting as a guarantee for a bank loan, and we just made it. Now our Théâtre d'Orsay is the center of a whole network of activities on both banks of the Seine."

Madeleine Renaud never fishes for compliments, but when they come quite spontaneously she is as pleased as the rest of us. "In 1934 I made a film called 'Maria Chapdelaine' which won a prize in Canada," she said. "Last week when we arrived in Montreal, the customs officer said 'Aha! Maria Chapdelaine is back amongst us.' Now that's the kind of thing I like."

Those of us who have tried never to miss a new performance by Madeleine Renaud since the company opened at the Théâtre Marigny in 1946 know what Albert Camus meant when he said that "Madeleine Renaud walks on the stage and opens up in a voice like a toy flute. All around her are men with voices like foghorns. But before she has gotten through her first sentence you realize that when she is speaking you could stand in the lobby of the theater and hear not only the text, but the commas as well."

This is the quality that brought the whole audience to its feet when she read a program of poetry at the 92d Street "Y" on Tuesday evening; and it is the same quality that she brought to Samuel Beckett's "Not I," in which nothing is seen of her but her mouth and she has to hold the audience for 17 minutes together.

by Anna Sokolow with the music of Enrique Granados, the Spanish classicist, has its world premiere, tonight at 7:30 as the featured work in a program by the Ballet Hispanico at the Henry Street Playhouse at 466 Grand Street.

The new work will be performed by 11 members of the young ensemble under the direction of Tina Ramirez. The choreography has been based on and influenced by the paintings of Goya.

The company is appearing through Saturday except Wednesday, at 7:30 P.M., and also on Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M. Tickets are \$3.50, and \$2.50 for students and the elderly. More program information is at 563-3525.

LEND AN EAR Joyce Carol Oates, the poet, novelist, and short-story writer, will read and discuss her work tonight at 8 o'clock at the Poetry Center of the 92d Street Young Men's Association Women's Hebrew Young Men's Club at Lexington Avenue. Tickets are \$3.

Howard Moss, another National Book Award winner and poetry editor of the New Yorker, and Muriel Rukeyser, president of American P.E.N., are tonight's guests at 7:30 in the "Writer in the Village" series at the New York Public Library's Jefferson Market Regional Branch at the Avenue of the Americas

and 10th Street. The event is free.

Down in the way, in Greenwich Village, at 8 P.M. there will be the annual free spring concert by the Washington Square Chorus and New York University's orchestra in the school's theater at 35 West Fourth Street, east of the square, performing Beethoven, Lalo and Schubert.

MARLENE AND MORE The deleted, 20-minute opening sequence of "Blonde Venus" (1932), which depicts the meeting of Marlene Dietrich and Herbert Marshall, has been restored after many years for the current revival of the movie, with "The Blue Angel" (1930) through tomorrow at Theater 80 St. Marks (254-7400). Today, "The Conformist" (1970) and "Black Holiday" (1973); tomorrow, "Raisin in the Sun" (1961) and "Nothing but a Boy" (1964); "Red Beans & Rice" (1965), all at Carnegie Hall Cinema (757-2131). Tomorrow at 6 P.M., "On the Town" (1949) at the Seaman's Church Institute, 15 State Street; admission is \$1.50.

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see page 34. For Sports Today, see page 33. HOWARD THOMPSON

# GOING OUT Guide

TRIO SIGNOFF "But Not or Me," a new one-act comedy by Tom Topor, will be his last production of the season, today through Friday at 12:15 and 1:15 P.M., and repeated next week, at Theater at Noon. At this midday luncheon with its informal atmosphere, audiences are invited to bring their own lunch to minishaws at 16 East 56th Street. Tea and coffee are included in the \$1 admission.

Mr. Topor's comedy has a cast of three. Patricia Elliott is a Tony winner for her role of the countess in "A Little Night Music." Pirie MacDonell appeared in George C. Scott's production of "Death of a Salesman" and, most recently, as the grimy grip on the televised version of Edward G. Robinson's "All Over." Brandon Fabbro won a Tony nomination for "Applause."

NEW DUO The young singer-pianist team of Tish Ommers and Joe Fontana provides pleasant listening should you drop in for a lightcap or meal after a Lincoln Center performance at the Magic Flute (724-3440), a restaurant-bar at Broadway Street, is right there at the traffic

hub of the area, with a long entrance canopy pointing directly toward the plaza fountain across the way. This high-ceilinged atmospheric place has a décor of brick, stained glass and cheerfully subdued lighting. The entertainers hold forth near the bar from 7:30 P.M. to 12:30 A.M., except on Sunday.

The other night their amplified music seemed a little strong for the nearby bar; a simple tuning-down is in order. From the dining room they sounded just right.

Miss Sommers, in a red pants suit, stepped up to the piano and led off with "Just a Little Lovin'" to a bouncy rock beat from her bearded partner at the keys. Next, she sang the popular "Feelings," with Mr. Fontana chiming in for a long, elaborate duet of the plaintive tune. A swing version of Cole Porter's "I've Got You Under My Skin" is a tricky business; Mr. Fontana had a firmer grip on the melody. But Miss Sommers caught up, and then some, with "I Honestly Love You," "Pardon Me" and "Breaking Up Inside."

IBERIANA "Capricho," a dance work choreographed

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Jim: 'Underground,' a Documentary

Interviewed

years ago, a stock of lives blew up in a wick Village house, kill-ree young people and g five others who es- to go into hiding.

The answers he gets, despite his efforts, are largely schematic and abstract. The five have schooled them- selves to be impersonal. They seem to understand that for a film they must come out a bit, but they rarely man- age to.

There are a few break- throughs. Kathy Boudin re- calls her dismay in Havana in 1961 when she found her- self a peace marcher—ap- plauding a parade of Cuban tanks. Bernardine Dohrn gives a curious insight into her long journey from a com- fortable middle class to armed concealment: "I was more afraid growing up than I am now. Then it was pa- noid; now it's real fear."

This is not intended to be facetious. The film makers have done marvelously well with these details, but the fact is, they have hardly any- thing else to film. The five will not allow their faces to be shown. So the camera shows their backs and their eyeballs.

Talking faces, used by a film maker of Mr. de Antonio's skill and sensitivity, would have told us a lot about the five. But without the faces we have only the talk. It is good to have it- weatherman played a small but significant part in the American radical movement, if only, paradoxically, to weaken it by violence—but

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# Celtics Go 2 Up On Cavs, 94-89

By SAM GOLDAPER  
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, May 9 — The Cleveland Cavaliers lost their lead again today in the fourth quarter.

Making the least of a good chance to deadlock the Eastern Conference championship off series in the National Basketball Association, they spent and played like a bunch of playgrounders.

With the Cavs missing ership and overmatched by Nate Thurmond had led out, the Boston Celtics at capitalizing on the Cavs' errors, which in the closing minutes of the third quarter when they had a 9-point lead, came rapid succession. They led when they should pass, committed a 24-second-clock violation, took poor shots and under the Celtics' dev pressure.

The third and fourth of the series will be on Cleveland's home on Tuesday and Friday.

The Cavs had entered the quarter on Thursday tied, 79-79, after they rallied from an 18-point 3d-quarter deficit. But Cleveland did everything in the last period and battered by Celtic pressure.

Celtics hardly deserved in today. They committed turnovers, uncommon Celtic tradition, shot 39 percent in the third period had Charlie Scott and Cowens sidelined with ouches.

ough Cleveland showed of collapse in the 3d quarter when it allowed Joe White to score 14 of his points, the total break-

down did not set in until one minute remained.

"We just went into our dribbling act," said Dick Snyder. "Instead of passing the ball and looking for our shots, we began dribbling like a bunch of guys would do in the playgrounds. You can't do that against the Celtics. They just lay and wait for things like that to happen. That's two games we have played into their hands."

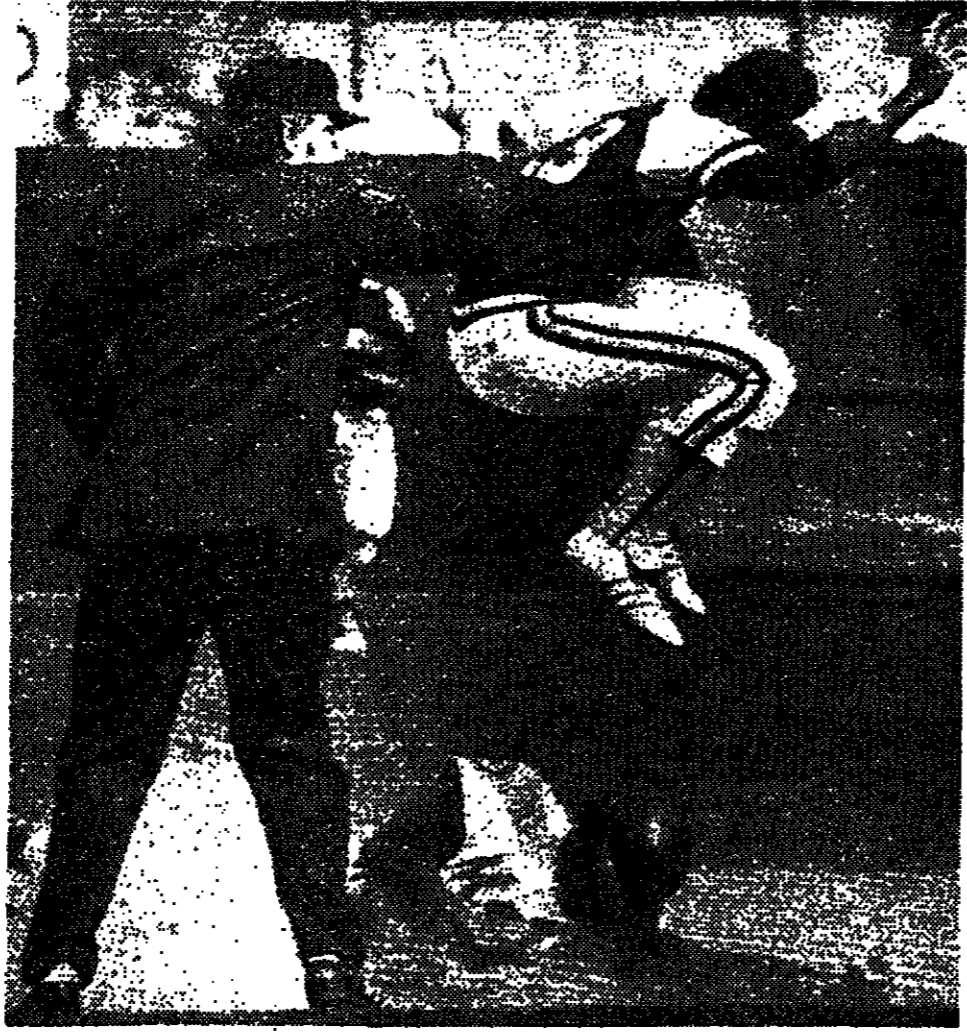
With Cleveland ahead, 71-63, the Celtics scored 5 straight points, including a controversial buzzer shot by Scott, who had just come into the game. A deflected pass by White, a three-second violation by John Lambert and a Scott steal set the stage for Boston's final-minute run.

A Scott jumper cut the Cavs' lead to 1 point at the start of the fourth quarter, but Austin Carr restored the 3-point advantage with 10:17 left. The next Cleveland basket did not come until 4 minutes 43 seconds later on a layup by Jim Cleamons. In between, the Celtics had moved ahead, 81-73, capitalizing on the Cleveland mistakes.

The biggest blow to the Cavs' chances came with 7:36 remaining when Thurmond fouled out. For 31 minutes the 34-year-old Thurmond, who has been starting at center in place of the injured Jim Chones, had held Cowens in check, clogged the middle against Celtic drives, rebounded and added 10 points.

When he left, the Cavaliers became leaderless and Lambert, the rookie out of the University of Southern California, was forced to play against Cowens, a task often too difficult for more experienced players.

Continued on Page 38, Column 1



Tito Fuentes of the San Diego Padres leaps out of Joe Torre's way after force at second. He threw to first base to complete double play on Dave Kingman, the Mets' batter. Umpire Bob Engel calls the play, which came in seventh inning of game at Shea.

# Canadiens Defeat Flyers, 4-3, In Opener of Final Cup Series

By ROBIN HERMAN  
Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, May 9—Steve Shutt said he had "blanked out" on the play, but a blind, spin-around pass toward a voice he heard gave the Montreal Canadiens a 4-3

win over the Philadelphia Flyers tonight, at the Forum.

Guy Lapointe was the player who took Shutt's pass, scored with just 82 seconds remaining and sealed the opening-game victory of the 1976 Stanley Cup finals. The next game of the four-

seven series will be here Tuesday.

With the score tied, 3-3, and the final minutes ticking away, Shutt faced Tom Bladen along the boards in Philadelphia's end.

"We were both standing there fighting for the puck," said Shutt, the left wing in his fourth year with Montreal. "I heard someone scream for the puck, so I pivoted and tried to pass to where the veil was." Lapointe caught the far corner of the Flyer net with his shot.

"I thought I had him cold on the angle," said Wayne Stephenson, Philadelphia's goalie.

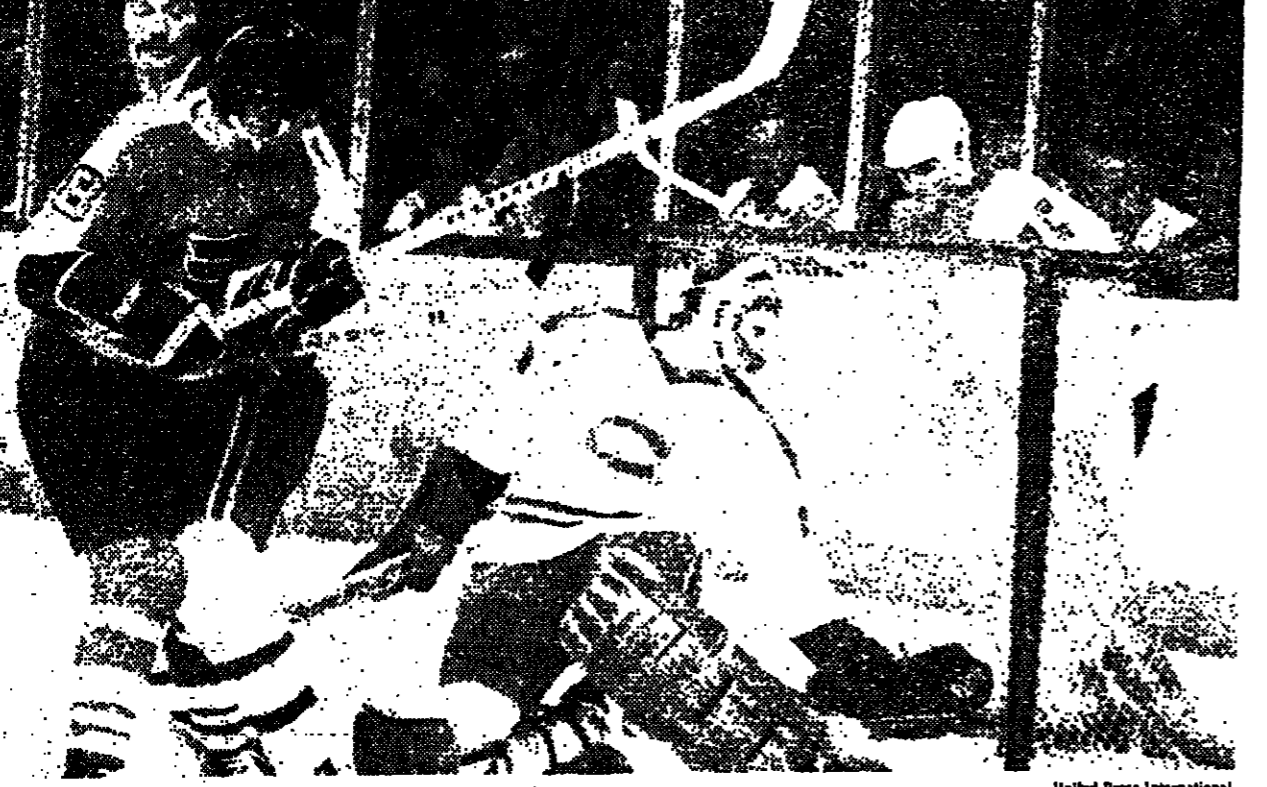
In the final few seconds Reggie Leach threatened twice to tie the game again, and Jim Watson shot from the slot with four seconds to go. But Ken Dryden, flopping and flailing, made the stops.

"It was desperate at the end," said Dryden. "The play was out of control. You throw all composure aside and just try somehow to get in the way of the puck."

Montreal had initially given a two-goal lead to Philadelphia.

"We started off slow against the Islanders and got in trouble," said Shutt of the semifinal round "and we started off slow against Philadelphia and got in trouble. It's something you can't do in the playoffs. It's a no-no. The next game we

Continued on Page 38, Column 3



Ross Lonsberry (18) of the Flyers scoring against Ken Dryden of the Canadiens at Montreal last night.

# Red Smith About Dusters and Dust-Ups

The most interesting thing about the brawls that have livened baseball's first month is the identity of the combatants. The Giants have gone to battle at least twice and so have the Cardinals, and in recent years these have been among the most docile clubs in the game, making trouble for nobody. Back in the days when the Giants' home base was New York and John McGraw was their leader, the manager punched more people in a social setting at the Lambs Club than the San Francisco team does in a season. And for the last half-dozen years the Cardinals have performed with a decorum that would bring a blush of shame to the St. Louis Gashouse Gang of 40 years ago. There has been raffish deportment on the part of other habitually quiescent groups, too, like the Angels, Padres and Indians, but in one respect the combatants have been faithful to tradition: nobody has thrown a punch that would break the Mother Superior's glasses.

Most of the donnybrooks have been set off by that staple of the pitcher's repertoire, the beanball, or dust-up, or brushback pitch. Pitchers and batters may drink together in their spare time, but during business hours they are tribal enemies in perpetual conflict.

The batter has the most difficult assignment in sports—to gauge the changing flight of a round ball traveling 85 miles an hour and hit it with a round stick. To hit it hard he takes a toothhold, leans into the pitch and swings from Boro Hall. In the pitcher's eyes, these are acts of war demanding retaliation. He could remonstrate, reminding his adversary that his control is imperfect and a fast ball high and inside could seriously inconvenience a batter who was not prepared to duck. He finds, however, that a hard ball whistling under the batter's chin gets the message across effectively. The Mets' Tom Seaver delivered the message yesterday to Dave Winfield of the Padres.

**Pleasingly Wild**

"It's a battle for the strike zone," Jon Matlack of the Mets told Joe Durso of The Times the other day. Early Wynn, a pitcher whose built-in glow could draw blood at 60 feet 6 inches, phrased it a little differently.

"That space between the white line," Early said, "that's my office. That's where I conduct my business. Anybody crowds me there has got to get a broken leg."

Hardly anybody ever enjoyed getting a baseball stuck in his ear, but it does seem that today's players are touchier about it than their elders were. When Uncle Wilbert Robinson, manager of the old Brooklyn Dodgers, said some big young pitcher was "fast and pleasingly wild," he meant it as a high compliment. Before he went to the big dug-out in the sky, Frank Frisch used to speak with grudging respect about a pitcher, who answered this description—a dark menace from Mississippi named Guy Bush.

When you walked up against Bush, Frank said, you went up knowing you were going to hit the dirt not once but twice. Against a good hitter, Bush liked to deliver the message with his first pitch and underline it with his second. After that he would throw strikes. Frisch, a .316 hitter over 19 years, accepted this as a compliment, knowing that Bush didn't give such attention to .220 hitters.

**A Capital Clash**

Then, as now, tempers sometimes were thin and fist-cuffs ensued. Then, as now, the ballplayers who could break a soda cracker with a punch was an exception.

When Bill Dickey was catching for the Yankees, he broke the jaw of Carl Reynolds, a Washington outfielder, with a single shot. And when Billy Martin was managing Minnesota, he flattened his star pitcher in front of a saloon. However, most fights on the field are like a hair-pull in a sorority house.

One of the few baseball battles that wouldn't have been hooted out of Madison Square Garden matched two teams that are now extinct, the Washington Senators and Philadelphia Athletics. Memory suggests that it started when Washington's Buddy Myer slid hard into the Athletics' third baseman, Bill Werber. In an instant both dug-outs were empty and gladiators were taking their best shots.

Frank Hayes, the Philadelphia catcher, was moving around on his toes like Sugar Ray Robinson. Still wearing his catcher's mitt, he would stiff-arm an opponent with his left, pop him with his right and move on to the next subject. Huge Cal Hubbard, who had played in the line for the Green Bay Packers, was one of the umpires and he surged through the melee knocking heads together.

Strangest sight of all was Bob Johnson, the noble Cherokee who played left field for the A's. He probably could have whipped any two players on the field, yet he stood a little removed from the fray, looking on with a dreamy smile.

Suddenly a late arrival came lurching across the diamond with an ungainly lunge. It was Big Joe Krakauskas, a left-handed pitcher. Fist cocked, he charged up behind Skeeter Newsome, the Athletics' little shortstop, but just as he was about to bushwhack him, a hand caught his shoulder and spun him, a fist dropped him. Krakauskas said later he thought it must be Hubbard who hit him. He scrambled up and fled for the bench without looking back.

"You weren't mad at anybody," a man said to Johnson afterward, "and yet you really creamed that Krakauskas. What made you hit him like that?"

"Because I never could hit the crumbum when he was pitching," Bob said.

# Borg Beats Vilas, Takes W.C.T. Title

By TONY KORNHEISER  
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, May 9 — It seemed to go on and on, almost like a chant, never really building to a climax. Two men sparring instead of slugging. A match speckled occasionally with bits of flash, but dulled overwhelmingly by repetition.

A long tennis match tends to be remembered as a great match, a test of strength. But this one was mainly long—2 hours 42 minutes—and often sleepy.

When it was over, Bjorn Borg had beaten Guillermo Vilas, 1-8, 6-1, 7-5, 6-1, and won the World Championship Tennis singles title.

The 19-year-old Swede, who had lost in the final the two previous years, took the first prize of \$50,000 and assorted other prizes, including a diamond chip bracelet that the W.C.T. people told him was for "his best girl."

"I don't have a best girl," Borg said. Then, looking at his best friend and beaten rival, he joked, "I think I'll give it to Guillermo."

But Borg will keep the money himself, which was \$30,000 more than Vilas received for coming in second.

The 23-year-old Argentine started the match well. He swept through the first set easily, passing Borg when he came to the net, confusing him when he stayed at the baseline.

"In the first set," Borg said, "Guillermo was unbelievable."

In the next three sets he was not.

Borg won the second set, 6-1, in 20 minutes. The back-

Continued on Page 37, Column 2

# Padres' Strom Blanks Mets, Seaver on 2 Hits

By AL HARVIN

Brent Strom, the San Diego Padres' left-hander, admits that somewhere in the middle of his two-hit shutout over the New York Mets at Shea Stadium yesterday, he started to think about the possibility of hurling a no-hitter. However, it was never a really serious thought.

"I'm not a no-hit pitcher," said Strom after he had struck out two, walked one and wound up with a 4-0 victory. "To pitch a no-hit game you have to have a lot of strikeouts, and I didn't have them. You know when the other team is hitting the ball on you, there's a good chance that they'll get a hit."

Still, 20 Met batters went to the plate against Strom, a former No. 1 draftee of the Mets, before Joe Torre, the 21st, stroked a single to center field in the seventh inning to break up the no-hit bid.

Dave Kingman, the next batter, hit into a double play, ending the inning. Torre's hit stretched his batting streak to six games. Torre now has 12 hits in his last 24 times at bat.

Bud Harrelson, who ended Strom's bid for a perfect game in the sixth by drawing a walk, got the other Met hit, a single to left leading off the ninth inning.

After balking Harrelson to second, Strom struck out Benny Ayala, pinch-hitting for Tom Seaver. He retired Wayne Garrett and Felix Milan on popups to pick his third victory of the season against one defeat.

"The ball I threw to Harrelson for the walk was actually a very close call," said Strom. "It could have gone either way. On Torre, I was behind, so I thought I'd try to get a fashball over on him."

Harrelson is actually the kind of batter who is more likely to break up a no-hitter. He's a tough little out.

"I wasn't very good today," said Seaver after suffering his first loss. If you're not throwing well, it's better that you get a shutout thrown at you." Seaver has four victories. It was also only the second time Seaver had lost to San Diego in his career. He has 18 victories against the Padres and the last time they beat him was May 6, 1972.

The Padres got to Seaver quickly yesterday, scoring two first-inning runs. Tito Fuentes doubled and a sin-

gle by Willie Davis brought him in. Davis, who took second on Del Unser's throw to the plate trying to catch Fuentes, stole third and came home on Jerry Grote's wild throw to third.

San Diego got its other two runs on Dave Winfield's home run to right-center with Davis aboard in the sixth. Seaver allowed 10 hits, struck out five and walked none.

Seaver also got a \$50 warning from the plate umpire, Jerry Dale, after he hit Winfield on the left elbow in the eighth. On that time at bat, Seaver's first pitch was high

Continued on Page 36, Column 6



Dave Winfield of the Padres being helped at home plate after he was hit by a ball pitched by Tom Seaver of the Mets in eighth yesterday. Seaver was fined \$50.

# Yanks Bow to A's, 4-3, in 12th

By LEONARD KOPPELT  
Special to The New York Times

OAKLAND, Calif., May 9 — A clean sweep of California ended the Yankees today even though they took a 3-2 lead into the ninth inning with Catfish Hunter pitching against the Oakland A's.

Using the same style of aggressive base-running that the Yankees had been capitalizing on, the A's scored on sacrifice flies in the ninth and 12th innings for a 4-3 victory that ended New York's five-game winning streak.

Nevertheless, it was a good

week and a good Western trip for the Yankees, who headed home immediately afterward to play 24 of their next 34 games at Yankee Stadium. They won seven of 10 games on their tour of four Western Division cities.

As the ninth inning began, it seemed that the Yankees, who didn't steal any bases for a change, were about to steal the whole game. Last year, Hunter had beaten his former team four times, never allowing more than one run or an extra-base hit. But

today, he fell behind, 2-0 giving up a run in the fourth on Billy North's single, a steal, a sacrifice bunt and Joe Rudi's scoring fly, and another to a leadoff home run by Billy Williams in the fifth.

But the Yankees suddenly scored three runs in the sixth on a walking, rather than running, attack. Mike Torrez had pitched four perfect innings against four, and had been saved in the fifth by North's diving catch of a sinking liner for the third out

Continued on Page 36, Column 7

# Hayes Finally Gets Victory

DALLAS, May 9 (AP)—Mark Hayes scrambled his way to a two-under-par 69 in the final round and gained the first victory of his pro career today in the Byron Nelson Golf Classic.

The slightly-built, 26-year-old Hayes, the front-runner through all four rounds, appeared to be on the verge of collapse late in the day but staved off a potential disaster and won by two strokes with a 72-hole total of 273, 11 under par on the 6,983-

yard Preston Trail Country Club course.

Hayes, a quiet, introspective player, had challenged without success almost every week during the last three months. He had wondered aloud if he had the courage to win.

"It takes a lot of guts to win out here," he observed earlier in the week. "Some of us haven't shown that we have it. There are players who are afraid to win, afraid to handle all the things that go with winning."

He demonstrated, without question, on this cool, cloudy day that he was not that type.

Ray Floyd, this year's Masters champion, and Dan Bies, a pro tour veteran, each made a run at him, but Hayes was equal to the challenge. Hayes, who played college golf at Oklahoma State, took the \$10,000 first prize in a total purse of \$200,000 and increased his season's earnings to \$98,361, twice as

Continued on Page 37, Column 4

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# Victory Shot

**JOHN S. RADOSTA**  
Special to The New York Times

**TON HEAD ISLAND, S.**  
A 9-year-old boy holed a 75-foot blast from a trap in front of the 18th today and won the men's international golf tournament.

It was a theatrical finish stretch run of six holes which Miss Little lost the on the 13th, fought back on the 14th, regained lead on the 15th, fell to a tie on the 17th and won with the birdie 3 final hole.

After a party to the Kings was Jan Steffen and Miss Little, he only ones in contention, the rest of the being at least 6 shots behind.



Mark Hayes of Oklahoma City blasts out of a sand trap in final round of the Byron Nelson Classic in Dallas.

# Hayes Finally Wins, On 69-273 at Dallas

Continued From Page 35

much as he had won in any of his first three years as a touring pro.

Bies eventually took second with a closing 68 and a 275 total. Floyd was third with 69-277.

Hale Irwin and Ben Crenshaw, each a two-time winner this season, took the next two positions but never really got in the title chase. Irwin had a 68-278 and Crenshaw, 68-278. Dave Stockton and Larry Nelson were at 280, Stockton with a closing 70 and Nelson with a 71.

Jack Nicklaus had one flash of glory with an eagle-3 on the 15th hole but could do no better than a round at par, 71 that put him at the head of a large group at 281, eight shots back.

Lee Trevino had a 71-282, Arnold Palmer and the 1975 Nelson champion, Tom Watson, shot a 72 each and were tied at 288.

Hayes started the day with a three-stroke lead, birdied two of his first three holes, scrambled successfully—putting seven times on the front nine—and stayed comfortably ahead of the field most of the day.

Floyd's bid failed when he missed the green on the 13th and 14th holes and bogeyed both.

Bies, playing in front of Hayes, moved to within two shots late in the round, but bogeyed the 18th from a difficult position over the green. That came moments

**KICKS WIN, 4-1**  
BLOOMINGTON, Minn., May 9 (AP) — Mike Flater scored a goal and assisted on two others as the Minnesota Kicks defeated the San Jose Earthquake, 4-1, in the North American Soccer League today.

**Baeza Discharged From Hospital**  
Brunlio Baeza, who was injured in a fall in the ninth race at Belmont Park Saturday, hopes to be riding in two days. He is scheduled to ride Honest Pleasure in the Preakness on Saturday. He was discharged yesterday morning from Franklin General Hospital in Valley Stream L.I., after having suffered a sprained neck and a shoulder bruise.

THE FRESH AIR FUND 1877-1977

# Durr-Emerson Take Mixed Doubles Final

By FRED TUPPER  
Special to The New York Times

**CARLSBAD, Calif., May 9** —Roy Emerson, the young oldest at age 39, paired with Françoise Durr today and defeated Tony Trabert and Billie Jean King, 6-4, 6-4, for the \$20,000 first prize in the mixed doubles tournament at the La Costa Club. Eight teams competed, with a leading woman player paired with a past men's champion.

Trailing, 1-4, in the second set, Emerson and the Frenchwoman took control. And the deceptive Miss Durr was the star.

Seemingly exhausted after four matches here and at Anaheim in World Team Tennis yesterday, Miss Durr stood out in a five-game surge with shrewdly angled shots to the side and an occasional lob that caught last year's winners off balance.

Mrs. King paid proper respect, saying: "Emmo hits a heavy ball. You get set and try to block it back, and then comes Franke's. You hit it—and it's a nothing ball. Like baseball, it's a change of pace. You can swing three times and strike out."

Miss Durr was delighted with her play. "You don't get tired when you win," she said, thinking back to her ordeal yesterday when she and Emerson took their first-round match from Rosie Casals and Frank Sedgman, 6-3, 6-3, and the semifinal from Terry Holladay and Lew Hoad, 6-3, 6-2.

A helicopter then ferried

**THE LEADING SCORES**

|                |    |    |        |         |
|----------------|----|----|--------|---------|
| Mark Hayes     | 69 | 71 | 66-273 | 540,000 |
| Don Bies       | 69 | 70 | 68-275 | 22,800  |
| Ray Floyd      | 69 | 71 | 68-277 | 14,200  |
| Hale Irwin     | 70 | 68 | 72-278 | 9,400   |
| Ben Crenshaw   | 70 | 69 | 69-279 | 3,200   |
| Larry Nelson   | 71 | 68 | 71-280 | 4,800   |
| Dave Stockton  | 69 | 71 | 70-280 | 4,800   |
| Jack Nicklaus  | 71 | 69 | 71-281 | 4,400   |
| Bob S. Smith   | 68 | 74 | 72-281 | 4,400   |
| Bill Rogers    | 69 | 72 | 72-281 | 4,400   |
| Wendy Kassar   | 71 | 70 | 70-281 | 4,400   |
| Don January    | 70 | 72 | 69-281 | 4,400   |
| David Graham   | 70 | 72 | 69-281 | 4,400   |
| Tom Kite       | 68 | 70 | 73-282 | 2,400   |
| Gene Sarafin   | 70 | 71 | 72-282 | 2,400   |
| Lee Trevino    | 69 | 72 | 72-282 | 2,400   |
| D. Eisenhower  | 68 | 73 | 72-283 | 2,300   |
| Barry Jarrett  | 72 | 74 | 68-284 | 1,400   |
| Marty Flickman | 71 | 71 | 72-284 | 1,400   |
| Bud Altn       | 71 | 69 | 72-284 | 1,400   |
| Terrance Dill  | 71 | 71 | 72-284 | 1,400   |
| Tommy Aaron    | 71 | 71 | 72-284 | 1,400   |
| Ger Jones      | 67 | 72 | 68-285 | 1,200   |
| Steve Watson   | 67 | 72 | 68-285 | 1,200   |
| Ken Sills      | 72 | 68 | 73-285 | 1,200   |
| Elwyn Gibson   | 71 | 70 | 72-285 | 1,200   |
| George Burns   | 71 | 70 | 72-285 | 1,200   |
| Billie Barber  | 72 | 68 | 71-285 | 1,200   |
| Andy Bean      | 72 | 70 | 69-285 | 1,200   |

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# Borg Wins W.C.T. Title; One Rally Lasts 85 Shots

Continued From Page 35

hand that some observers consider the best in the game failed Vilas, as he made 10 errors on that side, compared to but four for Borg, who put Vilas under pressure by hitting deep to the baseline.

Entering the third set, both men realized that it would hold the key to the match, because neither had built up much confidence after the first two sets.

Borg played cautiously, so cautiously that the crowd of 9,251 in Moody Coliseum moved nervously in their seats, at times on the verge of booing the pitiful style that the two opted for on the medium-fast Supreme Court.

Borg won the first game—ultimately, the player who won the first game of each set would win the set—by breaking serve. He won the next game also, but Vilas evened the score at 2-2, regaining the break.

They continued to hold service until 5-5. Vilas quickly fell behind on his serve, 15-40, setting the stage for the decisive point in the match.

And how it did go on and on and on and on—for 85 shots.

"I was thinking," Borg said, "that if I could just win that point, I could serve for the set with new balls. I thought that if I won that set, I would win the match."

And Vilas said: "You rally and rally and rally, looking

for an opening, a sudden movement. It takes great patience."

On the 82d shot, Borg threw patience out of the game plan. He hit an approach shot, going to the net behind it.

"I was tired," he said. "I had to try and do something. I felt if he passed me, well, he'd pass me."

Vilas insisted he did not remember the point of Borg's movement. But his lob was short. Borg hit a weak overhead, and Vilas had most of the court wide open. But he chose to hit a forehand—the 85th shot of the rally—in the part of the court that was not open, and it was out by 18 inches.

Borg had his break, and he closed out the set quickly, the new balls adding smoke to his service.

In the opening game of the fourth set, with Vilas serving at 30-40, Courtney Henderson, a linesman, called a shot by Borg good that seemed out, and the Swede again had the break.

"I don't think one shot is so important in a whole match," Vilas said. "But it is better to be up a break, isn't it?"

Vilas got the break back in the next game. But Borg broke him again in the third, then ran out the set. It was the eighth time in 12 matches that he had beaten Vilas, his best friend.

"I'm happy," Borg said. And he even managed a smile.

# Orantes Takes Bavarian Title

**MUNICH, West Germany, May 9 (AP)**—Manuel Orantes beat West Germany's Karl Meiler, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1, today and won the \$50,000 Bavarian international tennis championship.

The Spaniard showed his greater experience on clay. He received \$9,000 for the victory. Then he and his fellow Spaniard, Juan Gisbert, were declared the winners in the double final when Jurgen Flaksbender and Hans-Jurgen Pohmann of West Germany

# High Tides Around New York

| Swamp Head | Willes | Shinnock | Five Islands | Manhasset | New London |
|------------|--------|----------|--------------|-----------|------------|
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# Orantes Takes Bavarian Title

defeated while trailing, two sets to one, as Pohmann pulled a muscle.

This tournament marked the start of the major phase of the Grand Prix series.

**PALERMO, Italy, May 9 (AP)**—Chris O'Neil and Jane Walker of Australia defeated Maria Nasuelli of Italy and Fiorella Bonicelli of Peru, 6-2, 6-4, today in the women's doubles final of the Palermo international tennis event.

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# Hospitals in New York City Balk at Drive on Unneeded Surgery

By DAVID BERD

Fearing a loss of patients and revenues, more than half the hospitals in New York City have been resisting — and in some cases openly defying — a year-old state regulation aimed at preventing unnecessary surgery.

Known as utilization review, the regulation promulgated last year by the State Health Department required each hospital to draw up tighter standards for admitting patients for surgery and for keeping them in the hospital after operations. Its proponents said it would reduce hazards and costs.

All the state's hospitals drew up the required standards, but most have not lived up to them. This resistance has been stiffened by the American Medical Association's opposition to utilization review.

It was a state program, but it was backed by demands from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that the states make sure that Federal dollars put up to match state funds were well spent. Government funds are now the major source of hospital income.

## Highest Surgery Rate

The Federal concern grew out of such facts as that the rate of surgery was the highest in the world and growing. One Federal study said that unnecessary surgery had risen to the point where it was estimated to cost almost \$4 billion and more than 11,000 lives a year.

By last July all the state's hospitals had drawn up utilization plans that were acceptable to the State Health Department. But later last year when the state checked to find how the plans were being implemented in New York City hospitals, it found that more than 60 percent of the city's hospitals—69 out of 117—were not living up to the minimum standards of their plans.

In some cases the opposition was very strong.

John L. Holloman Jr., president of the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation, wrote a memorandum to all of the executive directors of the city's municipal hospitals directing them not to implement the new plan.

"Many hospitals have been reluctant to plunge into a stringent utilization review that might cost them money because they might have more empty — and thus nonrevenue-producing — beds.

"We're in a little bit of a

power play," said George Kalkines, the Health and Hospitals Corporation's general counsel, in explaining why the municipal hospitals are not putting the new utilization review in effect. "We want some money up front to implement the plan and then we will comply."

Mr. Kalkines said putting the plans into effect would require a staff of several people in each hospital, and the municipal hospital system, which is cutting its staff sharply because of the budget crisis, is in no position to add more personnel.

"Every time I want Holloman to do something he says he hasn't got the money," said Dr. J. Warren Toff, the State Health Department's associate commissioner for New York City affairs. "But we just can't hold patients in a hospital for a long time when we're paying \$218 for every day someone stays in a municipal hospital."

Medicaid, which pays hospital bills for the poor, is the main outside source of income for the municipal hospitals. Half of Medicaid's cost is paid by the Federal Government.

The other half is shared equally by the state and city. But while the state has a large stake in paying hospital bills here, it has not been able—or willing, some critics charge—to exert much power in demanding that the money be spent wisely.

## Review Suggested

Warning letters went out late last year to all the 69 hospitals that had failed the inspection. Each letter was accompanied by a report on the deficiencies found.

"I suggest you review that report," said the form letter from Dr. Toff to each of the 69 hospitals, "and institute the necessary corrective action immediately."

Dr. Toff's letter told the non-complying hospitals that another survey would be made after Jan. 1, 1978, and that failure to comply on the resurvey "may result in fiscal sanctions against the hospital."

So far there have not been any fiscal sanctions nor any resurveys. State health officials say it is not their fault. They say the Federal Government is backing off on utilization review.

As medical costs increased in recent years state officials said they were given to understand firmly that hospital costs must be controlled. But in the

last year, they say, there has been confusion.

In earlier years, state officials said, there was little uncertainty about what was wanted by Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who until last year headed the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which controls Medicaid payments as well as those under Medicare, which pays hospital bills for the aged.

## Do It or Else

"It was crystal clear with Weinberger," said one high State Health Department official, who asked that his name not be used because he must still deal closely with H.E.W. "What was clearly understood was, 'You will do it [enforce utilization review] or you will be fined.' Now they seem to be saying, 'Do something to show that you're doing something, but don't be too tough!'"

Although strong utilization review was championed by the Weinberger administration, which took a strict view of the Congressional mandate to make sure that Federal money was not wasted, suits by the American Medical Association have been a strong factor in forcing H.E.W. under the present Secretary, David Mathews, to back down.

When H.E.W. originally put forward its new utilization proposals in January 1974, it required that a patient be certified as needing hospitalization before he arrived at the hospital.

After receiving what H.E.W. described as "voluminous public comments," the agency eased the final requirements so that a patient could be admitted to the hospital before the utilization process began.

Under the revised regulations the review of whether the hospitalization was needed was to take place right after the patient got to the hospital. The other requirements that persons other than physicians partake in determining whether the hospitalization was necessary were retained in the revised regulations. They were published finally on Nov. 29, 1974, to go into effect last Feb. 1.

But before the new regulation could take effect, the American Medical Association filed suit in Federal District Court in Chicago, which effectively blocked any new utilization review implementation.

That suit was settled in September with a stipulation between the parties that the Federal agency would draw up new regulations taking into account the objections of the A.M.A.

The A.M.A. set forth a series of basic principles that it felt should limit any new utilization review. Among the limitations were that reviews of admissions should be "limited to those physicians with a demonstrable history of overutilization," that reviews be

made only on a sample basis and that "in doubtful cases, great weight shall be given to the judgment of the attending physician."

In light of the A.M.A. objections and the threat of renewed litigation, the Federal regulations were again modified. The Government agency originally had felt that a review before the patient even arrived at the hospital would be the best means of controlling overutilization — on the ground that once a patient was in the hospital utilization, whether necessary or not, already was well under way.

The new rules, which were published in the Federal Register last March 30, said that the review must be completed three working days after the admission.

Critics said this could mean that a patient could have gone through an expensive and possibly dangerous operation before anyone but the admitting physician had confirmed that such an operation was necessary.

To prevent this the newly proposed regulations say that the utilization review must be performed before any elective, or non-emergency, surgery is performed. But the regulations go on to say that "pain, illness, or other appropriate circumstances can make an otherwise elective admission into an emergency one."

As in the old proposal, the

new one calls for continued stay reviews. That means that if a patient is to stay for a period longer than what is considered normal for his particular condition there would have to be another review before he could be kept longer.

## Effective Date Uncertain

The new regulations, however, say that the review would not have to be completed until two days after the date when a patient normally would have been discharged.

The new rules are now being circulated for comments, which are due by June 1. When the new rules will go into effect is still uncertain.

If the new regulations seem too weak or there is delay in implementing any effective utilization review action could come from consumer groups on the other side of the argument from the A.M.A.

"For too long the A.M.A. has dictated government health policy," said Donald Rubin, president of the Consumer Commission on the Accreditation of Health Services. "The new utilization review regs can save billions of dollars by preventing inappropriate hospitalization and unnecessary surgery. Consumers insist that H.E.W. not capitulate again to A.M.A.-initiated lawsuits. Consumers are ready to meet the A.M.A. in court in support of government regulation of the health establishment."

As in the old proposal, the

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## Students of Architecture Build Skill as Jobs Fade

Continued From Page 29

the examination for state accreditation as a licensed architect.

For years, the goal of most students studying architecture here was a seat at a draftsman's table in a downtown firm, and the curriculum consequently was, in the words of Alan Forrest, the director of Pratt's program, "an elaborate form of apprenticeship."

Over the last decade, a wider range of study has evolved, producing a student who, the educators contend, can work effectively in many fields. Judy Nylen, the acting director of Pratt's Career Placement Center, said she was trying to sell this notion to her corporate contacts.

"I say, 'Listen, we have these phenomenally educated people whom you should consider as being as good or even better than liberal arts people.'"

A sample of careers being pursued by recent graduates of the four local architecture schools — Columbia, Pratt, City College and Cooper Union — includes office management, technical sales, advertising, contracting, graphics, design, carpentry, interior design, teaching, writing and various forms of consulting. Other graduates drive taxis, work in a dressmaker and sell art supplies.

### No Panic at Pratt

Graduates of Cooper Union and Columbia have had less trouble getting work than those from Pratt and City College. Cooper Union is the most academic of the four; Columbia combines a solid reputation with good access to established firms; Pratt is the most committed to the idea of preparing students for corollary or even unrelated fields in addition to turning out innovative architects, and City College has made its goal the training of architects for public service, a field completely closed to newcomers because of the cut-throat nature of municipal construction.

City College students, for this reason, tend to be the most disillusioned. It is the only school with declining applications, although the drop is for less (11 percent) than the overall falloff in applications to the City University (40 percent).

Students at Pratt have shown a lack of panic that has bewildered school officials.

"It's a peculiar thing," said Sidney Shelov, the resources chairman. "I always tell them that I don't want you to get depressed because there's no work out there. They just become more aggressive about looking for jobs."

This was borne out in interviews with students at the

Brooklyn school. Ray Gordon, 22 years old, of Atlantic City said that familiarity with his hometown had convinced him that "small towns are going to have big city problems" and will need the services of big city-trained architects and city planners.

Robert Keller, 18, of Jackson Heights, Queens, said that being an architect had been his goal since he was 8 and it "didn't make any difference to him when he contemplated his education that the profession of his choice might ultimately not have a place for him."

"It's such a part of my values," he said, adding that he would be happy to "work in a grocery or something" after graduating if a job wasn't immediately available.

He also said he had detected one rosy aspect to the otherwise grim outlook: "It's a great time to study because so many good architects can't find work and have turned to teaching."

Suzanne Parmelee, 21, of Washington, D.C., said she felt confident about finding a job when she graduates next year. She said a stockbroker uncle of hers had directed an improving economy, and she argued that engineering experience in her background — she studied the subject for three years at McGill University in Montreal before transferring — would give her an edge over competitors.

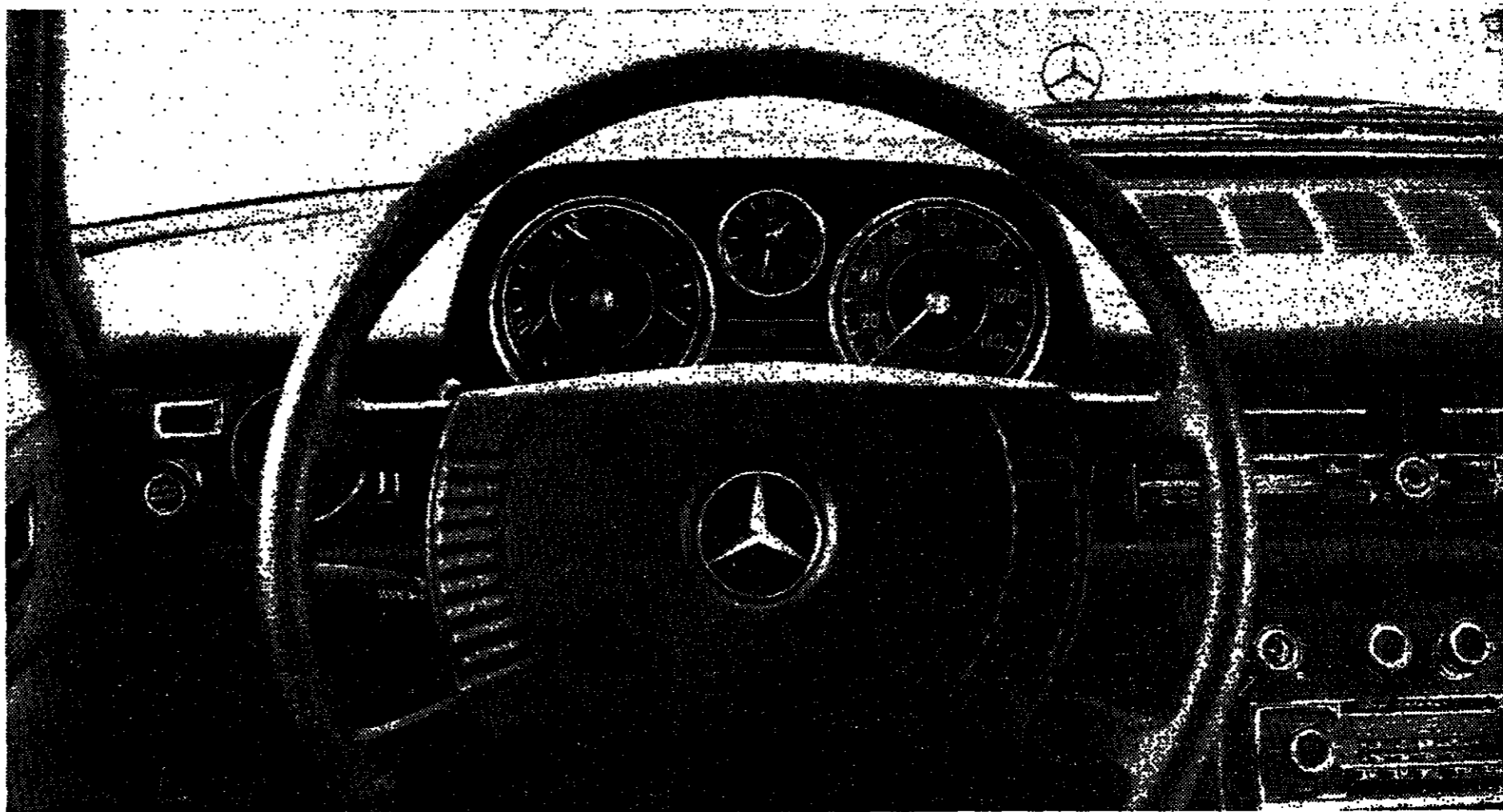
Miss Parmelee said she hoped to devote herself to designing "less expensive forms of housing, which are more comfortable than high rises."

Dan Flohr, 20, of White Plains, N.Y., forecast a future for the profession "away from exclusive, high-class people" and said he planned to capitalize on that trend by designing inexpensive buildings with lower maintenance costs.

Bice Wilson, 21, of Brooklyn, mentioned teaching and writing as possible outlets for a young architect in a depressed market. Tony Argibay, 23, who came here from Cuba in 1965, has been pursuing interior design, a related field enjoying a relative boom as companies turn to interior renovation over the vastly more expensive option of creating a new building.

Jeffrey Brand, 23, of Yonkers acknowledged that he had been aware of the profession's declining state when he entered school four years ago and that he had given it some thought since. He said he realized he would probably have to leave New York to find work, but still wasn't too worried.

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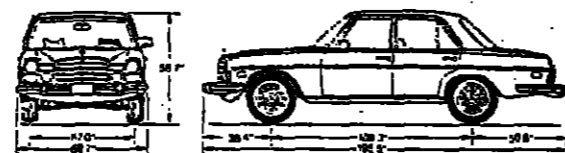


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Your first drive will show you that the others really haven't copied the 280 at all. And that the engineering of the 280 offers you rewards you may never have experienced in an automobile.



Sensibly sized, precise in every dimension. The 280 Sedan is pure Mercedes-Benz. It defies imitation.

The beauty of the Mercedes-Benz engineering approach is something you can personally recognize. To do so, take the wheel of a 280 Sedan. The Mercedes-Benz 280 will make its own case. Clearly, quietly, brilliantly.

Settle into the driver's seat. You can feel that it has been exactly designed to keep you in comfortable control even when the car is executing tight, winding turns.

Turn the key. The unusual sound you hear is the voice of a most unusual engine. The 280's double overhead camshaft six. Its forged steel crankshaft has twelve counterweights for minimal vibrations at any engine speed. Its cylinder head is a light-alloy casting with two overhead camshafts.

Throw it a curve. Now press the 280 into a turn. You'll feel the 280 Sedan's uncanny capacity for road adhesion. Notice how the car holds its direction with impeccable straight-line stability and guides securely at even the maximum road speed. The reasons? The interaction of a broad spectrum of engineering accomplishments, thoughtfully

balanced, constantly at your command. The 280 Sedan's 4-wheel independent suspension is a case in point. Each wheel has its own separate suspension system. Even the rear wheels. Which means that any bump or pothole affects only one wheel. It's a different story with the imitators. In fact, the rear axles of practically all of them

are still a wagon-type design. That is, their rear axles are single rigid units. So a jounce on one wheel can produce a bounce on its mate.

### Safety first

The 280 Sedan was designed with the advantage of power-assisted disc brakes on all four wheels. Repeat on all four wheels. Here again, the domestic copies really haven't copied the 280 at all. At best, their standard equipment provides disc brakes only on the front wheels. In some cases, you can order disc brakes on the rear wheels as well — but only as an extra cost option. Mercedes-Benz has never thought of maximum safety as an option.

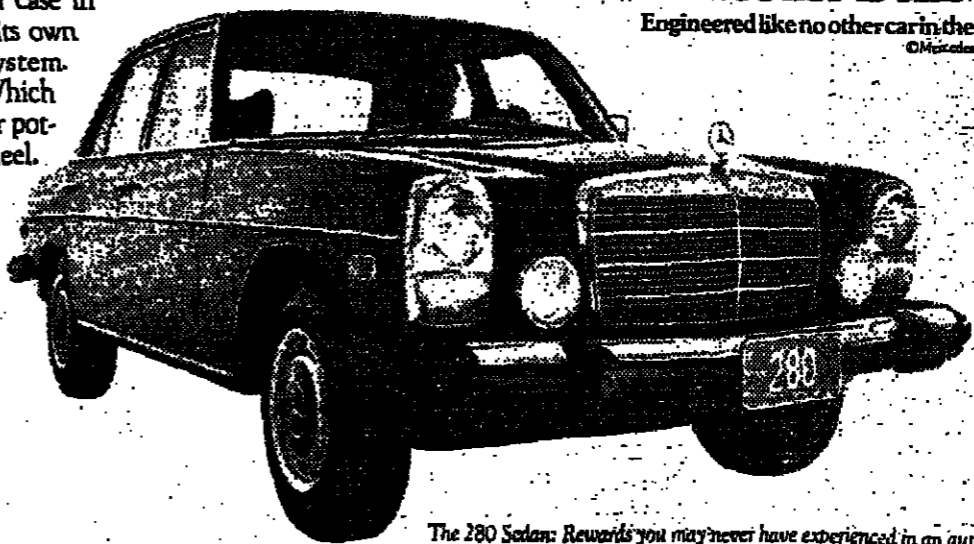
For example, the entire passenger compartment is protected by collapse extremities and a rigid steel shell. The shell is an enormously strong all-welded construction. Its roof alone can sustain a weight of over 5 tons.

You experience some of our more subtle safety ideas every time you drive a 280 Sedan. Instantly accessible controls. Instantly readable instruments. And the generous-sized Mercedes-Benz steering wheel. Each feature was painstakingly engineered to minimize driver fatigue.

### You get what you pay for

Finally, consider this financial fact. Based on the average official used car prices over the past five years, a Mercedes-Benz holds its value better than any make of luxury car sold in America. And even among the Mercedes-Benz models listed, the 280 Sedan's retained value figures are outstanding. In truth, you get what you pay for in the 280: a unique driving experience that is the sum of all the reasons why the 280 is the most copied sedan in the world.

Mercedes-Benz Engineered like no other car in the world.

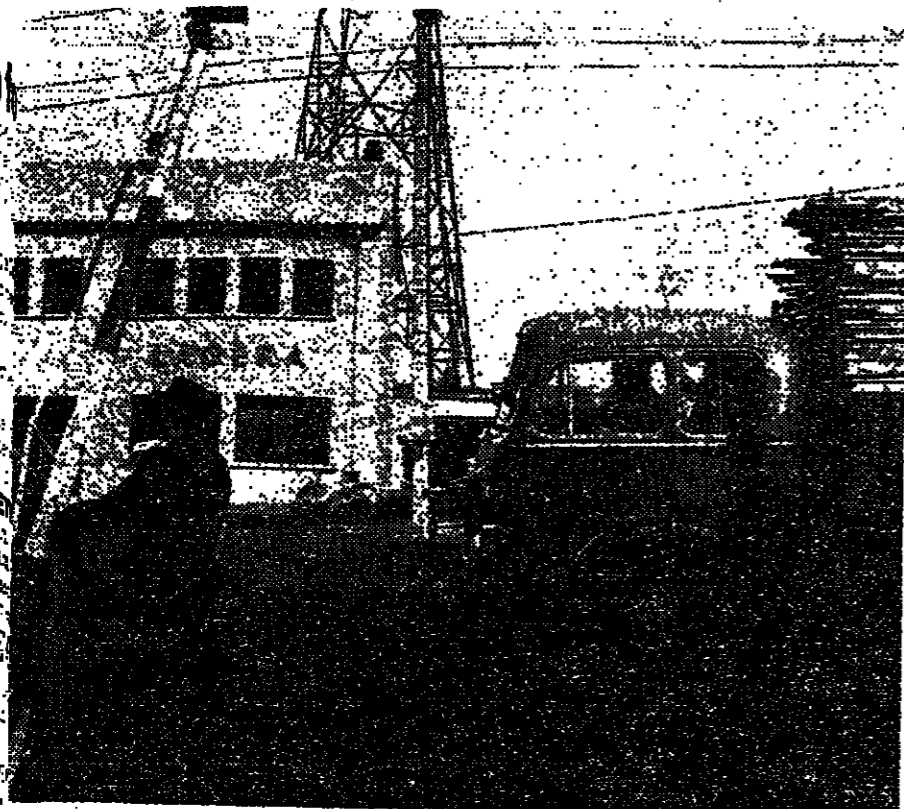


The 280 Sedan: Rewards you may never have experienced in an automobile.

2020 1000



Review Mean... Carnegie... it it's... it it can do...



French customs officer raising the barrier for a truck carrying building supplies at a border with West Germany. Although custom duties have been eliminated on most goods moving inside the Common Market, agents are busier than ever, checking shipments and pounding rubber stamps.

Europe's Customs Delays Linger

By PAUL KEMEZIS Special to The New York Times... French customs officer raising the barrier for a truck carrying building supplies at a border with West Germany.

HEAVY FINANCINGS DUE BY 5 STATES

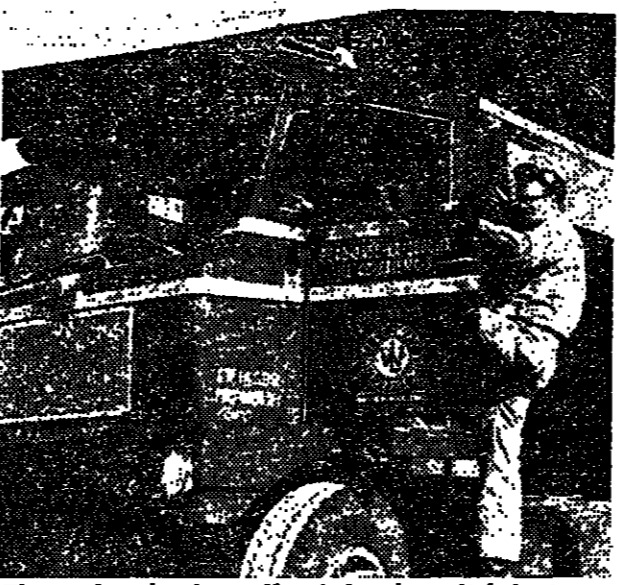
Analysts Think \$400 Million in Bonds May Encounter an Easing of Rates

By JOHN H. ALLAN The credit markets, which have just completed a week of heavy Treasury financing activity and suffered the sharpest setback in prices this year, now face unusually heavy borrowing by state governments.

That, at least, is the belief of some credit market analysts who surveyed the outlook at the end of last week's drop in bond prices.

High Interest Rates Furthermore, interest rates rose so sharply last week that they may have reached levels that will tempt investors to put their funds to work.

Allen Sinai of Data Resources Inc. also appeared optimistic for the very near term. "Now that the Federal Reserve's tightening has temporarily eased and the bad news on inflation is out, the bond market should be somewhat stronger," he asserted.



The truck maker has suffered chronic capital shortages



Semon E. Knudsen

Corporate Profile

White Motor Fights to Survive

By RICHARD PHALON On past form, Semon E. Knudsen, the 63-year-old chairman of the beleaguered White Motor Corporation, always lands on his feet.

Dismissed from that job after 19 months of wrangling with Henry Ford 2d, the company's chairman, the tough-minded Mr. Knudsen took over as chief executive officer of White Motor almost exactly five years ago for \$200,000 a year.

capitalized, the company has never quite been able to find enough of the long-term money it needs to finance Mr. Knudsen's ambitious program of upgrading some of White's comparatively inefficient plant.

White Motor is in serious financial trouble and has been for some time, John E. Sheehan, the company's president and chief operating officer, abruptly resigned Friday amid signs of growing stress. Chronically under-

capitalized, the company has never quite been able to find enough of the long-term money it needs to finance Mr. Knudsen's ambitious program of upgrading some of White's comparatively inefficient plant.

White Motor is in serious financial trouble and has been for some time, John E. Sheehan, the company's president and chief operating officer, abruptly resigned Friday amid signs of growing stress. Chronically under-

Table titled 'White Motor at a Glance' showing financial data for 3 mos. ended March 31 1976 and 1975, and 12 mos. ended Dec. 31 1975 and 1974. Includes revenues, net income, earnings per share, assets, and stock price.

Personal Finance

Comparison Shoppers for Car Loans Can Sometimes Find Sizable Savings

By LEONARD SLOANE As the temperature rises with the approach of summer, the auto loan interest rate war is also heating up among the commercial banks in New York City.

Expanding Economy

"May is likely to produce more hefty growth in the money stock," warned Alan C. Lerner, vice president at the Bankers Trust Company.

And so the outlook for credit markets this summer still generally calls for higher interest rates as the economy expands, as business borrowing at last perks up and as the Federal Reserve becomes less accommodative to the banking system.

Hungarian Businessman Seeks U.S. Sales

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr. Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, May 9 — In 1937, at the age of 13, a boy named Ede Horvath started work in a privately owned factory in Győr, Hungary, that made railroad freight cars.

The smiling and enthusiastic Mr. Horvath might be regarded as the very model of the modern Communist businessman—at least outside the Soviet Union, where there is less of an international business tradition than in such countries as Hungary.

North Dakota and purchases axles and transmissions from Raba. He has a contract with the General Motors Corporation to sell 15,000 differentials for trucks produced in G.M.'s British Vauxhall subsidiary, with deliveries to start next year and end in 1980.

CONGRESS TELLS STATES: FORM NEW GOVERNMENTS



hundred years ago today, the United States Congress passed legislation urging the colonies form new governments.

MANUFACTURERS ANOVER

STERLING NATIONAL BANK Commercial & Industrial Bank

Oil Companies Resist Nigerian Controls by Reducing Activity

Government Denies Squeezing Profits—Fewer Exploratory Rigs Remain

By JOHN DARNTON Special to The New York Times LAGOS, Nigeria—Nigeria, five years ago a compliant host to foreign oil companies, now rigidly controls their production and profits.

Old Fields Reworked In January 1975, there were 27 rigs looking for new deposits in the rich green wetlands of the Niger delta and deep into the continental shelf offshore. Now there are 16. By the end of the year, according to most estimates, there will be only 13 or 14.



An oil exploration team checking seismic recordings in the heavy forests on the delta of the Niger River.



Drilling rig is mounted on a barge in the river. The Nigerian Government is now rigidly controlling oil wealth.

BLACK INDUSTRIES SEEK MORE U.S. AID

One New Proposal Would Require Minority Share in Federal Contracts

FUNDING SOURCE CITED

Manufacturer Suggests Act of 1965 Qualifies Small Business for Help

By ERNEST HOLSENDORFF Special to The New York Times

HYANNIS, Mass., May 9 — Black businessmen are planning to sharpen their demands for more effective Federal help in the next year in an effort to gain a stronger foothold in the economy.

The National Association of Black Manufacturers, which held its sixth annual meeting here with nearly 200 members present, supported new legislation and discussed new applications of existing laws to win financial support for minority entrepreneurs.

Members Hurt by Slump "We're looking for parity, so we want access to all sources of help," said Jerry T. Jones, chairman of the board of the manufacturers association and a Chicago electronic manufacturer.

Like most other operators of small businesses, members of the association have suffered during the recession. "Our membership of 350 puts us ahead of last year," Mr. Jones said. "But at least 15 members went out of business—and I'm sure there are others who have failed also."

One proposed new approach for Federal help, sure to stir controversy, would compel major Federal contractors to commit specific percentages of their contracts to minority contractors.

Development Act Cited

Another approach was put forward by Frederick E. Barrett of New York City, who won an award here for his company's success in manufacturing and marketing an FM tuner. Mr. Barrett aroused keen interest among the members when he suggested that the association press for the implementation of a seldom-used provision in the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

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Are you paying more income tax than you need to? IRS now allows a \$1,500 deduction for individuals to buy Retirement Annuities. Do you qualify? Call us.

(212) MU 4-5779 Jafco Life AGENCY, INC. INSURANCE SPECIALISTS 27 East 39th St., N.Y. 10016 BROKER'S INQUIRIES INVITED



### CUSTOMS DELAYS PERSIST IN EUROPE

Continued From Page 41

...s a day. Now it procs 3,000 to 3,500 every 24 rs, making it Europe's bus-highway crossing point.

...according to one green-ued German customs offi-at the station, the maine during the last 15 s has been that officials do more paper work and actual checking of goods. Ve make some checks to the drivers on their toes," said. "In the old days they cted the checks and a long but now they just get at us."

...e drivers do not do the r work themselves. That is to the 40-odd customs r agencies that are ed in special office blocks to the parking lot.

...st of the truckers do not the Common Market for g to wait as long as three e instead they complain the slowness of the r officials. At Aachen the ns, who appear less pre- than the Germans in ng the Common Market's lering rules on shippers, nost of the abuse.

...European agricultural are the most bothersome rules are contained in loose-leaf folders and almost daily as officials ssels change prices be- of currency fluctuations. re is a different rule for part of an animal," Mr. op said, "and the na-customs services can cope with it." His office simplify the forms used reporting goods through s and reduce the number gories of goods. In a triumph, "turkey rumps" ecently deleted from a ated farm directive.

...main thing the Common has done to improve the n is set up a system in- ch companies can com-ustoms formalities on at the point of loading loading. Under this " rule, a driver arriving border has to get only stamped with virtual-aiting.

...like the transit system," hwarz said. "But only firms use it, so it help all the time."

...esent about one-third of cks crossing Common borders use this tran- m, which also applies rta and Switzerland.

...affic moves with sim- because of close cu- n among European rail- id customs bureaus.

...is predict that the r the border-crossing n Europe will even- appear but only when mon Market adopts a currency and a total- ized tax system. That ns far off because the c disarray inside the do Market makes joint c planning difficult.

...ituation seems ready r motorists crossing onal borders inside the Market. Now cars p at most points for a check by border po- main exception is the Dutch border, where ecks have been elimi-

...ort checks can lead to waiting in long lines during heavy-traffic pe- ast month, for exam- 00 vacationers passed the Aachen station he Easter weekend.

...ommon Market is now inal stages of deciding t passport for the nine countries — France, Italy, the Nether- Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and Denmark. sport will be issued by countries in the same rably dark red.

...the separate govern- ill still want to check s when persons cross because of security following a rise in ac- political terror groups. e countries do not yet e another's security enough to open their without such checks.

### ard Reports a Rise s 1975 Net Revenues

New York Stock Ex- reported yesterday that venues from operations to \$3.5 billion last year 87,000 in 1974. "Record vels of trading" were responsible for the gain, Board noted.

...dition to its operational s, the exchange also re- 211,000 from its equity arnings of the Depos- ust Company. This in- aised the Big Board's venues to \$3,745,000 09,000 in 1974.

### idend Meetings

- st of scheduled meetings for week
- MONDAY**
- 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. - **Mineral**
- TUESDAY**
- 8:30 a.m. - **Maine Public Service**
  - 9:30 a.m. - **Microdot Inc.**
  - 10:30 a.m. - **Aluminum**
  - 11:30 a.m. - **Northwest Fuel Supply**
  - 12:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 1:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 2:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 3:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 4:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 5:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 6:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 7:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 8:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 9:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 10:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
  - 11:30 p.m. - **Northwest Fuel**
- WEDNESDAY**
- 10:30 a.m. - **Texas Gas Transm.**
  - 11:30 a.m. - **Gen of Cos.**
  - 12:30 p.m. - **UNIBROYAL Inc.**
  - 1:30 p.m. - **US-Gypsum**
  - 2:30 p.m. - **US-Gypsum**
- THURSDAY**
- 9:30 a.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 10:30 a.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 11:30 a.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 12:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 1:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 2:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 3:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 4:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 5:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 6:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 7:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 8:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 9:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 10:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
  - 11:30 p.m. - **Int'l Flavors & Frag.**
- FRIDAY**
- 10:30 a.m. - **Washington Water Pur.**

### Knudsen Fights for Life Of Ailing White Motor

Continued From Page 41

quoted by the spokesman as having said:

"I am genuinely encouraged by the progress being made toward early resolution of White's financial problems. The banks indicated they will be supportive of these efforts."

The company's new \$30 million truck plant at New River Valley, Va., for example, which opened last fall when heavy duty vehicle sales were at a recession low, still has no permanent financing behind it.

Handicapped by comparatively thin profit margins generally — made even thinner by the heavy expenses of the new products Mr. Knudsen has been trying to develop—White was seriously hurt by the \$69.4 million deficit it ran last year.

The drain was so heavy that White, for a month or so last year, did not have enough working capital to keep two of its three farm equipment plants working.

The cash squeeze had other serious side-effects, including what the company's proxy statement identifies as "difficulties in obtaining material on a timely basis, postponement of capital improvements... some buyer resistance... and some deterioration [of the company's] dealer network."

White owes a consortium of banks \$145.5 million in short-term loans that were due on May 1. The White Credit Company, a financing subsidiary, owes the banks \$201.4 million.

Though neither White nor the bankers will say so explicitly, the deadline appears to have been pushed back to May 31—one of a series of

### Hungarian Trying to Sell U.S. Truck and Tractor Equipment

Continued From Page 41

of industry selected Mr. Horvath as the manager of a smaller factory in the Győr manufacturing complex.

"They said I did a good job," he recalled with a smile.

When the manager of the Raba factory retired in 1962, Mr. Horvath was promoted to that job. He was 38 years old at the time and he says he was able to negotiate "conditions" with the minister before accepting the post—apparently, much like a Western executive. The plant has been expanding and modernizing ever since.

As general manager, Mr. Horvath receives an annual salary of 200,000 forints. This technically translates into only \$10,000 but actually is much more than that. He is entitled to a car and apartment, though he now owns his own house, and he has far lower expenses than a comparable executive in a Western country has. And he is entitled, like other Hungarian citizens, to such free benefits as medical care.

Mr. Horvath proudly declares that his salary is four times that of an engineer."

**THE FRESH AIR FUND**  
1877-1977

A Registration Statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission but has not yet become effective. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the Registration Statement becomes effective. This advertisement shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any state in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such state.

## How to receive monthly income completely exempt from federal income taxes with principal and interest insured.

Tax-Exempt Municipal Trust, Ninth National Series is an easy way to invest in a diversified portfolio of investment quality municipal bonds, the interest of which, in the opinion of counsel, is exempt from Federal income taxes. Interest and principal payments will be insured by an independent insurance company as long as the bonds remain in the Trust's portfolio.

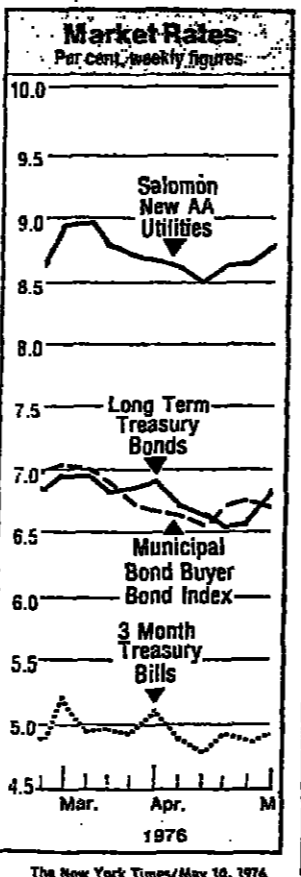
The Trust is an investment trust consisting of one unit for each \$1,000 principal amount of bonds in the portfolio. There will be no management fee and no redemption fee. Professional managers will select the bonds, collect the insured interest and pay you your pro-rata share tax-free every month.

**TEMT** Call or mail to: Shearson Hayden Stone Inc., Dept. GM Building, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, 212-350-0791

Please send me a preliminary prospectus for Tax-Exempt Municipal Trust, Ninth National Series.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Business Phone \_\_\_\_\_

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### HEAVY FINANCINGS DUE BY 5 STATES

Continued From Page 41

them to the bond market over the next month.

**This Week's Offerings**

In this week's corporate and other taxable financing, the following issues are expected:

**TUESDAY**

- Southern California Gas, \$50 million of bonds, due 1984, rated Aa by Moody's and A+ by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- Southern Railway, \$14.8 million of certifi- cates, due 1977, rated Aa by Moody's and A+ by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.

**WEDNESDAY**

- Ohio Power, \$20 million of bonds, due 2024, rated Baa by Moody's and Baa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- Illinois Power, \$10 million of bonds, due 1981, rated Baa by Moody's and Baa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.

**THURSDAY**

- New American Development Bank, \$10 million of bonds, due 2001, rated Baa by Moody's and Baa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.

**DURING WEEK**

- Ohio Power, \$20 million of convertible debentures, due 1975, rated B by Standard & Poor's, Parity, Leasing.

In the tax-exempt sector the following issues are scheduled:

**MONDAY**

- New York State, \$57 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Minneapolis, Minn., \$12 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of St. Paul, Minn., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Chicago, Ill., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of New York, N.Y., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Los Angeles, Calif., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of San Francisco, Calif., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Philadelphia, Pa., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Boston, Mass., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Washington, D.C., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Miami, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Dallas, Tex., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Houston, Tex., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of San Antonio, Tex., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Fort Worth, Tex., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Austin, Tex., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Jacksonville, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Orlando, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Tampa, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Miami Beach, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Broward County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Palm Beach County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of St. Johns County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Alachua County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Levy County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Suwannee County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Taylor County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Bradford County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Hamilton County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Duval County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Clay County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Volusia County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Brevard County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Indian River County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of St. Lucie County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Okeechobee County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Polk County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Seminole County, Fla., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Alameda County, Calif., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Contra Costa County, Calif., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Alameda County, Calif., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Contra Costa County, Calif., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
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- City of Alameda County, Calif., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.
- City of Contra Costa County, Calif., \$10 million, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, Competitive.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE To all Stockholders of PARGAS

In a sudden attempt to take over control of your Company, Empire Gas Corporation, a Lebanon, Missouri based LP-gas distributor, has made a conditional offer to purchase 2,000,000 shares of Pargas stock at \$18.50 per share.

Your Board of Directors, after careful study, believes that this conditional offer is inadequate, not representative of the worth of your Company and its future prospects, and not in the best interest of the Company and its stockholders. Accordingly, the Board strongly recommends that it be rejected.

**NOT ONE MEMBER OF YOUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL TENDER ANY OF THEIR SHARES TO EMPIRE AT THIS PRICE.**

You should know that the Officers and Directors of your Company, together with members of their immediate families, own or represent approximately 596,000 shares, or 18% of your Company's outstanding shares. In addition, certain other members of their families, employees, retirees and their families, and former owners of predecessor companies, own or represent approximately 593,000 shares or 18% of the outstanding shares.

It stands to reason that Empire would not suddenly be willing to offer \$18.50 per share for your Pargas stock unless convinced that the shares are worth substantially more. We ask you to consider the significance of the fact that this offer was made at a time of economic recovery and renewed investor interest in the stock market.

In evaluating your investment—and the reasons Empire wants control of your Company—we ask you to review the following important information:

1. Prospects for profitability in our coal-mining operations for 1976 appear excellent.
2. Your Company has a record of increasing its annual dividend payments every year since it became public in 1961. The current annual dividend rate is \$1.00 per share.
3. Although earnings for the fiscal year 1975, and for the first quarter of 1976, were adversely affected by the severe and prolonged recession and the unusually warm winter weather, your Company is well-positioned for future growth. We expect the remainder of 1976 to show increasing revenues and profits.
4. Your Company has an excellent growth record.
5. Net income increased from \$4,300,000 in 1970 to \$6,200,000 in 1974—a gain of 44%.
6. Revenues increased from \$60,900,000 in 1970 to \$105,400,000 in 1974—a gain of 73%.
7. Your Company is well-positioned to meet the anticipated increasing demand for LP-gas in future years.
8. We believe industry inventories of LP-gas, the source of our marketing supplies, were as of May 1, 1976, at or near record high levels for that time of year.
9. Our widespread marketing and distribution facilities serve, directly or indirectly, the LP-gas requirements of more than 500,000 residential, agricultural, commercial, and small industrial customers over a broad geographic area in 22 states and the District of Columbia.
10. Pargas increased sales of LP-gas in 1975, despite an overall drop of approximately 45% in volume of LP-gas marketed by the entire industry. Earnings from propane distribution for 1975 were approximately 10% greater than in 1974.
11. Your Company's position in terms of working capital is excellent, with approximately \$15,000,000 of working capital at the beginning of 1976. The Company in late 1975 negotiated a \$12,000,000 long-term loan with certain financial institutions, and has a \$15,000,000 line-of-credit with banks, of which \$13,000,000 was unused as of the date of this letter.

**Remember, under the terms of its conditional offer:**

- Empire has not obligated itself to purchase any Pargas stock unless it receives at least 850,000 shares.
- Empire is willing to pay to brokers a solicitation fee of \$37½¢ per share as an inducement to them to get you to dispose of your shares. Empire is also offering to pay its Dealer Managers a fee of \$.10 per share for each share purchased.
- The Empire offer does not represent a tax-free transaction.
- Any tender of stock under the Empire offer becomes irrevocable on May 15, 1976, and remains so possibly until as late as July 3, 1976, unless theretofore purchased. Your shares could be out of your possession and control during such time without any payment to you. Thus, if a higher offer for your stock became available from another company within this period, you could be unable to take advantage of such a higher offer.

The market price for Pargas stock increased from \$13 on January 2, 1976 to \$16½ on May 5, 1976, two days prior to Empire's publication of its offer of only \$18.50 per share.

Your Board of Directors is convinced that Pargas has excellent prospects, near and long term, as an independent company. Your Board believes that if a merger or combination with another company were deemed advisable, a higher value than the Empire offer could be obtained.

**IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COMPANY AND ALL ITS STOCKHOLDERS AND FOR ALL THE FOREGOING REASONS, WE AGAIN URGE YOU TO REJECT THE EMPIRE OFFER.**

We will continue to keep you informed. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call your Company at (301) 645-2621, or D. F. King & Co., Inc., which is assisting Pargas, at (212) 269-5550 (collect).

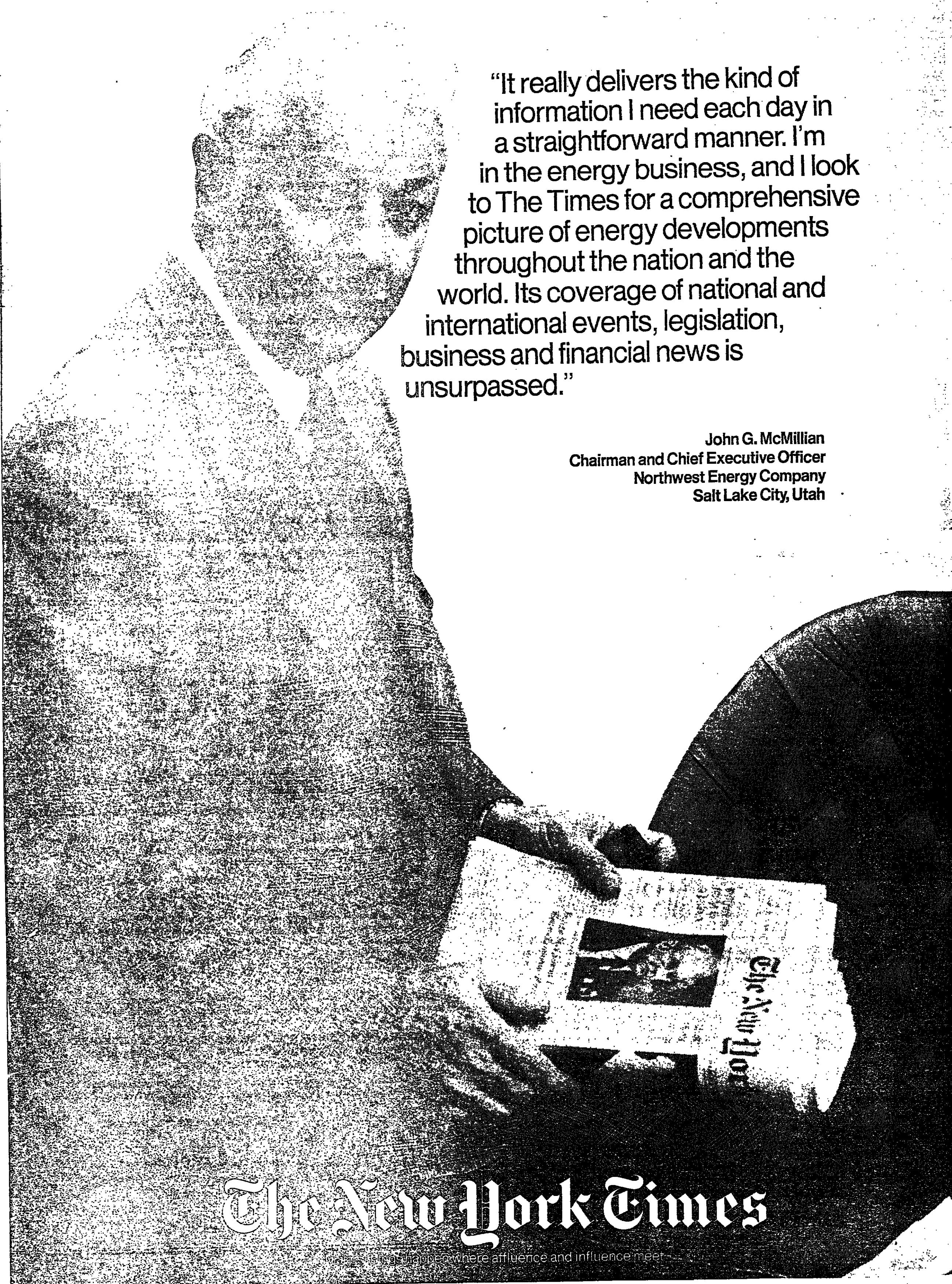
ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

*William C. Hill*  
WILLIAM C. HILL  
Chairman of the Board

May 7, 1976  
PARGAS, INC. • P.O. Box 67, Waldorf, Maryland 20601

Prolonged  
Overtime

# "The Times doesn't pull any punches.."



"It really delivers the kind of information I need each day in a straightforward manner. I'm in the energy business, and I look to The Times for a comprehensive picture of energy developments throughout the nation and the world. Its coverage of national and international events, legislation, business and financial news is unsurpassed."

John G. McMillian  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Northwest Energy Company  
Salt Lake City, Utah

The New York Times

...things happen where affluence and influence meet...

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاجل

# Layoffs Prolonged pite Heavy Overtime

From Page 1, Col. 5

It would be detrimental to the second eliminate sales of which is assemblant, have reached enough to sustain t.

in, the head of the d department, has mpany to reinstate sers who still have after being laid off 174.

eth L. Worley, the Region 5, which Missouri and six states, believes er overtime is used ent it will become the upcoming ne- a new auto indus- next fall.

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he workers on the e older, have paid es and have chil- ve jobs themselves, e still laid off tand r workers who are ilies and are heav- For example, Mr. an in his thirties ung children, was January 1974. For vas well off finan- supplementary un- benefits brought in s or about 95 per- lar take-home pay. SUB payments ran ll received \$85 a leral and state un- benefits up until as. lly got us through," interview while his d on his knee, "was



The New York Times/Jack Fehland  
Bob Burkes, and his 5-year-old son, Mike, at their home in St. Louis. Mr. Burkes, who used to work at Ford Motor Company has been unemployed for more than two years.

high unemployment here so dent of the U.A.W. Local 325, yet the production remained the same at 36.5 cars an hour. The economic uncertainty kept most workers from protesting the additional work although the recent heavy overtime has heightened the resentment toward management.

Although Mr. Burkes and Mr. Brown can understand why management thinks it might not be efficient to add the shift, they still believe that some more equitable ways must be found to divide the work between them.

"The paper dried my hands out," he said, "they cracked and started bleeding." He was not allowed to be relieved to put on Band-aids but finished his shift with bleeding hands. He asked for gloves but was told to supply his own. He decided to quit after eight days when a worker who had broken his leg on the job was told to come back, and put to work leaning on his crutches while feeding bags into a machine. "The attitude was either do it or get out," he said. "There's

# States to Vote on Atomic-Power Curb

By GLADWIN HILL  
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES—Proposals to restrict the growth of atomic power will be on the ballots of at least three states this year and possibly as many as 11.

Petition campaigns to qualify voter-initiative proposals are under way in Arizona, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Washington. Initiative measures have already qualified for the ballot in California, Colorado and Oregon.

The California proposals will be on the June 8 primary ballot. In all the other states, the campaigns are aimed at decisions by the voters in the November general election.

In most of the states, the proposals are modeled after the California initiative.

Initiative is the right of a group of citizens to introduce a matter for legislation either to the legislature or directly to the voters.

A California measure makes any future construction of atomic power plants contingent on approval by a two-thirds vote of the state legislature.

Legislators, in turn, would have to be convinced by an advisory commission of experts that a proposed nuclear plant was safe in design, that the public was assured of full compensation for damage or injury from any accident and that adequate arrangements existed for disposal of radioactive fuel wastes.

Utility companies and allied interests contend that these restrictions are so stringent as to amount to a virtual ban on nuclear power. Proponents say that they are simply reasonable safeguards.

The constitutionality of this program has been questioned on two grounds.

One is the contention that the Federal Government, under numerous laws, has legally preempted regulatory authority over nuclear power, thereby precluding intervention by the states.

The other is that the unlimited-liability feature conflicts with the Federal Price-Anderson Act, which limits liability in any nuclear accident to \$560 million.

Advocates of nuclear limitation contend that constitutional is properly a question to be settled after a proposal is adopted, and that if opponents are so sure of their ground they should have no objection to voting for the proposals to expedite a legal test.

Two of the pending initiatives attempt to circumvent such questions. The one in Oklahoma simply calls for power development of all kinds to be subject to the discretion of the State Corporation Commission. The one in Missouri was that electric companies cannot pass on to consumers any expenses for construction of new plants until the plants are operating.

Much of the organizing of the initiative drives has been done by the Los Angeles-based People's Lobby, in collaboration with the Washington-based Ralph Nader consumer movement, and major conservation organizations.

Twenty states have the initiative process.

Reports to The New York Times from all the states involved indicated that the initiatives were considered to have a good chance of qualifying for the ballot in at least five of the eight states where the drives are now under way.

States classified as uncertain are Missouri, Oklahoma and Washington.

Arizonans for Safe Energy has collected 40,000 of the 58,000 signatures needed by July 2. Montanans for Safe Power has collected 11,000 of the 16,000 signatures needed by July 31. In North Dakota, a drive under way only a few weeks has collected 2,000 of 10,000 signatures needed by July 1.

In Ohio, John Foster, Western coordinator of the drives, said that figures from seven metropolitan headquarters had not been totaled, but that the drive was "well along" toward a goal of 308,000 signatures needed by Aug. 1. He said that a special petition-circulation effort in downtown Columbus Friday collected 200 signatures an hour.

Figures for Michigan  
The Public Interest Research Group in Michigan said that it had gathered 77,000 of 212,000 signatures needed by mid-June to qualify for the November ballot.

In the state of Washington, 118,000 signatures are needed by July 1. A campaign spokesman said that no figures on collections were being issued now, but that 700 people were collecting signatures throughout the state.

In Oklahoma and Missouri, campaigns are just getting under way to obtain 65,000 signatures by June 1 and July 1, respectively.

A group called Safe Power for Maine is trying to collect 45,000 signatures by next Jan. 1 on an initiative measure for the state's 1977 ballot.

Forty three nuclear power plants, with 58 generating units, are now operating in 25 states, producing 8 percent of the nation's electric power.

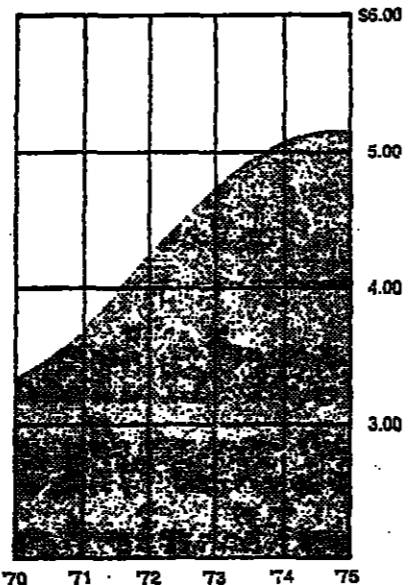
# American Natural Gas outgrows its name to become American Natural Resources.

**3.8 billion tons of reasons why.**

Name changes alone aren't always exciting news. But the reasons behind them can be. And that's the case with us. We're American Natural Gas. And we're changing our name to American Natural Resources for a host of reasons. Recently acquired rights to 3.8 billion tons of North Dakota coal, for one. Big plans in coal gasification, for another. New growth opportunities in energy-related fields, for yet another. More about these new opportunities in a moment.

To begin, we'd like to tell you where we are today. If you've been keeping an eye on the natural gas industry, you already know we're one of the leaders in size, gas supply and growth in earnings.

ent, enable us to maintain a high level of service to over a million retail customers in Michigan and to provide a major source of supply to 52 non-affiliated distributing companies.



**Earnings up 50% in five years.**

Extensive, well-managed reserves and long-range planning teamed together by an aggressive management have helped us boost earnings to record highs. For 1975, our net income topped \$100 million for the first time, rising from \$92.2 million in 1974 to \$102 million. In five years, our earnings per share have increased over 50%.

company consortium eager to construct the 3600-mile Alaskan natural gas pipeline.

This, we believe, is the best way to insure our System of a healthy share of the more than 100 trillion cubic feet of gas believed to be waiting at the continent's northern rim.

Closer to home, we've negotiated gas calls on over 1000 square miles of the Gulf of Mexico, and are presently planning construction of an extensive new offshore pipeline system for a five-company partnership. Because we recognize the need to develop new gas supplies of our own, we'll be spending over \$50 million a year for the next five years in gas exploration and development. We've also formed a new subsidiary, Michigan Natural Resources, to probe that state's substantial gas and oil reserves.

**New growth opportunities.**

Our management team also saw the need last year to obtain an exemption from the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. This act imposed limitations on our ability to finance, and restricted us to gas utility and functionally related activities.



Freedom from these restrictions has opened new horizons for American Natural Resources. And we intend to live up to our new name by pursuing them vigorously. Growth on the inside will come from coal gasification, the sale of coal, its by-products and the right to search for oil. And we are now in a position to grow on the outside through mergers and acquisitions.

If we have carved out a reputation for leadership in the natural gas industry, it's because we have tried our level best to be foresighted and aggressive. We were one of the first companies to venture offshore, one of the first to assemble coal fields in anticipation of gasification, one of the first to import gas from Canada, one of the first to develop major underground storage capability.

Our history makes us excited about our future. We invite you to discover why. Write for our Annual Report, American Natural Resources Company, Suite 4545, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10020.

Principal subsidiary companies of American Natural Resources are:

- Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company
- Michigan Consolidated Gas Company
- American Natural Service Company
- American Natural Gas Production Company
- ANG Coal Gasification Company
- Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company



"By changing our name, we intend to reflect the fact that, while our principal business is and will continue for many years to be the production, transportation and distribution of gas, we are in the broader field of natural resources development and expect to expand into other allied areas of activity."

Wilbur H. Mader  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

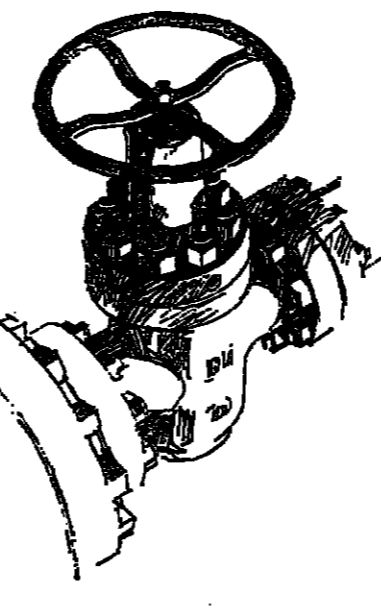
**ANR**

We supply natural gas to nine midwestern states, much of it transported through our own subsidiary, Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company. We are directly connected to large producing fields in the Southwest, Louisiana, the Gulf of Mexico, and, through connecting pipelines, to western Canada.

Our aggressive gas acquisition programs, past and pres-

**Our leadership role.**

Rather than simply following others in the natural gas industry, our management is leading. This is especially evident in the role we're playing to discover new gas supplies. We're a founding member of the 15-



## American Natural Resources Company

The company with energy to grow.

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Board of Directors of American Natural Resources Company, Inc., has voted to increase the corporation's quarterly cash dividend to \$1.25 per share of common stock.

This represents a 20% increase from the \$1.04 previously paid.

The dividend will be paid on June 1, 1976, to all shareholders of record as of May 14, 1976.



### Power Company

Company has made a commitment to its security holders and to the community by announcing the effective date of the reorganization plan. The plan provides for the issuance of 10,000,000 shares of 10% stock, A, 1975 Series and 10,000,000 shares of 10% stock, B, 1975 Series, to the holders of the 10% stock, A, 1975 Series, as of January 15, 1975, and to the holders of the 10% stock, B, 1975 Series, as of January 15, 1976 and February 15, 1976. The plan also provides for the issuance of 10,000,000 shares of 10% stock, C, 1975 Series, to the holders of the 10% stock, A, 1975 Series, as of January 15, 1975, and to the holders of the 10% stock, B, 1975 Series, as of January 15, 1976 and February 15, 1976.

### helps lodge

CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Board of Directors of American Natural Resources Company has voted to increase the corporation's quarterly cash dividend to \$1.25 per share of common stock.

This represents a 20% increase from the \$1.04 previously paid.

ROGER C. SMITH,  
Vice President-Finance and Treasurer.

York, N. Y.  
4, 1976



JRGES CURB  
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From Page 1, Col. 8

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# Outpoints the Olympics.



When Newsweek can get better ratings than most television sports shows, it's time to question an all-TV schedule.

In the ratings game, TV sports coverage comes up a winner. The Winter Olympics was one of the top-rated programs every night for two weeks. But here's a way to outpoint the Olympics and practically any televised sporting event. Work out a print/TV mix that includes Newsweek. Or Newsweek plus Sports Illustrated. Newsweek alone in many cases delivers ratings higher than major TV sports shows. For example, with men 18 to 49, Newsweek has a rating of 19.4—better than most nights of the Winter Olympics coverage—better than ABC's Wide World of Sports, NBA Basketball and the CBS Sports Spectacular combined. Add Sports Illustrated and you get a gross rating of 37.8 (men 18 to 49)—which even beats the Rose Bowl. Unbelievable? Just ask your media department. With television's rising costs and limited availabilities, magazines such as Newsweek make more sense than ever.

You can get the same kind of ratings you expect from TV—and at a lower cost per thousand. In other words, more gross rating points for your money. But what's even more important is the quality audience you're reaching. With the newsweeklies you reach people who are heavy magazine readers and relatively light TV viewers—the important market now known as "magazine imperatives." This group includes 45% of all men 18 to 49, 54% of the men with household incomes of over \$20,000 and almost half of all professional/managerial men. The "magazine imperatives" account for 41.9% of all the life insurance purchased by men, 43.6% of the new cars, 53.5% of the radial tires. They even drink 38.1% of the beer. The way to score with this group is to shift a portion of your TV dollars to Newsweek. Or Newsweek plus Sports Illustrated. A Newsweek/TV mix. Now there's a gold medal winner.

## Newsweek

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BRIBARWYCK
NEVIL FURNISHED
LUXURY APARTMENT
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RENOVATED
Ideal Location - 47-52

BEACHVIEW-CRYDERS PT
2 1/2 to 3 bdrms, new carpet, water, gas, elec.
See Mrs. Alan 748-1111, 748-5336

SAVE MONEY
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STARRETT CITY
IS COMING TO
ROOSEVELT AVE
Visit our friendly & secure
new town on wheels of
Roosevelt Ave & Union St.

FLUSHING
CARLIE-SKYLINE TOWERS
LUXURY COMPLEX
1, 2 & 3 Bdrms from \$195-225

FLUSHING
NEW LUX BLDG
FREE GAS-OIL HEAT
LOVELY STUDIO 2 1/2
LARGE 1 1/2 BDRM
107-25 SANFORD AVE. SEE SUPT.

Appts. Farm. - Queens 1611
GRAND
OPENING
1 BEDROOM \$219
L.R. 20x12, 11x11, 10x10, 10x10

Appts. Farm. - Queens 1612
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RENOVATED
Ideal Location - 47-52

BEACHVIEW-CRYDERS PT
2 1/2 to 3 bdrms, new carpet, water, gas, elec.
See Mrs. Alan 748-1111, 748-5336

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1, 2 & 3 Bdrms from \$195-225

FLUSHING
NEW LUX BLDG
FREE GAS-OIL HEAT
LOVELY STUDIO 2 1/2
LARGE 1 1/2 BDRM
107-25 SANFORD AVE. SEE SUPT.

FOREST HILLS
NEW LUX BLDG
FREE GAS-OIL HEAT
LOVELY STUDIO 2 1/2
LARGE 1 1/2 BDRM
107-25 SANFORD AVE. SEE SUPT.

EMPLOYMENT
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2500
ACCURATE
ONE OF NEW YORK'S
LARGEST & MOST ACTIVE

DATA PROCESS
PROGRAMMERS \$120-170
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS \$120-170
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SALES
PHARMACISTS \$170-180
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STORYBOARD
ARTIST
We presently have an
opening for a fast storyboard
and comp artist.

FACTORING
STREULI agency 150 Bway, RE 2-0158
A/Cs Receivable Clerk
Procs cash payments, issues checks

AIRCRAFT
ACCESSORY
MECHANIC
(MACHINIST)
SEAWARD, NJ LOCATION
Repair and maintain aircraft

PUBLIC SERVICE
ELECTRIC & GAS
CO.
Cliff Road,
Seaward, N.J. 07077

ARTIST
Transparency Retouching
Highly experienced to handle
all types of transparency retouching

ASST MANAGER
For top retail store, East Side,
Long Island City, Queens.
Must have 5 yrs exp. in retail

AUTO SERVICE MANAGER
Experienced in all types of
automotive service. Must have
5 yrs exp. in retail.

BAKER
Single male, approx. 30-35 yrs,
high school grad, 1 yr exp. in
bakery.

BEAUTY SALON
Experienced position available for
a highly motivated, energetic,
and professional beauty salon.

CHEMIST
Manufacturing expert for small growth
business. Must have 5 yrs exp. in
chemical industry.

CHEF
Qualify chef for fine quality restaurant
or hotel. Must have 5 yrs exp. in
culinary arts.

CLERK TYPIST
For store located in: Good at floors,
order processing, communications,
customer service.

BOOKKEEPER-FULL CHARGE
3 1/2 YRS FULL CHG EXP
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
State of NJ. Excellent benefits,
growth potential.

BOOKKEEPER
Midtown office, full charge,
pleasant surroundings,
growth potential.

BOOKKEEPER-FULL CHG
For top retail store, East Side,
Long Island City, Queens.

COMPTROLLER
LGE FLOIDA BASED
MENS CLOTHING MFR.
Is seeking a top notch financial
controller.

COMPUTER
OPERATOR
Brown printing firm seeks bright,
responsible individual with a minimum
of 1 year exp. in computer.

COMPUTER
OPERATOR
EXPT ONLY
Midtown office, full charge,
pleasant surroundings.

CONTROLER
Large Shipping Agent Co. seeks well
educated and experienced controller
with knowledge of shipping.

COPYWRITER \$25M FEE PD
In-house agency. Major accounts.
Excellent benefits, growth potential.

CREDIT MANAGER
Must be able to manage department for
retail store. Excellent benefits,
growth potential.

DENTAL ASSISTANT
Experienced, motivated and pleasant
individual. Excellent benefits,
growth potential.

DESIGNER
Score time needed by individual window
shade, blind or curtain sales.

DISPATCHER
Large fleet repair firm seeks knowledgeable
individual with a minimum of 1 year
exp. in dispatching.

EDITOR
Must have 5 yrs exp. in editing,
writing, and proofreading. Excellent
benefits, growth potential.

Handwritten note at the bottom of the page.







SCHOOL OF DANCE

When it comes to dancing —



LAST WEEKS! WE'RE THE TOP!

Introductory offer for new students only. 1 Month 'WE-CAN-PROVE-IT' SPECIAL. 10 lessons just \$10.

Fred Astaire DANCE STUDIOS. Hotel Gotham: Fifth Ave. & 55th St. (2nd Floor) Tel: 541-5440. Forest Hills: 70-80 Austin St. Tel: 263-1764.

'VACATION SUGGESTIONS' Resort hotels, tourist areas and travel agents offer many excellent vacation suggestions in The New York Times every Tuesday and Thursday.

PBS Designs Fall Lineup to Complement Networks'

By LES BROWN The Public Broadcasting Service has proposed to its member stations a carefully devised fall schedule that, its officials say, will provide each program with a favorable time slot and will make PBS overall a more effective alternative to commercial television.

have been trying to persuade them that our lineup will be more satisfying to their audiences than the usual random assembling of programs on public television.

Mr. Grossman observed that a uniform program schedule for the PBS stations would also make for more economical distribution of the programs and would improve the opportunities for promoting the shows in newspapers and magazines.

at 8 P.M. The next two hours will rotate dramas produced for three series — 'Visions,' 'Hollywood Television Theater' and 'Classic Theater.'

Hospitals in New York City Balk At Drive on Unneeded Surgery

A state audit report on the 'assembled' meals did not meet the Type A requirement, the audit found. The auditors said that vendors supplying the frozen 'meal packs' lunches, which were 22 percent of the lunches served, often failed to meet even half of the [minimum] nutritional requirements that were specified in the contracts, and after being informed of these menu insufficiencies, made no effort to change the menus.

Corrective Action Promised The auditors said the Board of Education had agreed that the findings and recommendations, 'on balance, are relatively thorough and constructive.' They said the board had promised to put many of the recommendations into effect.

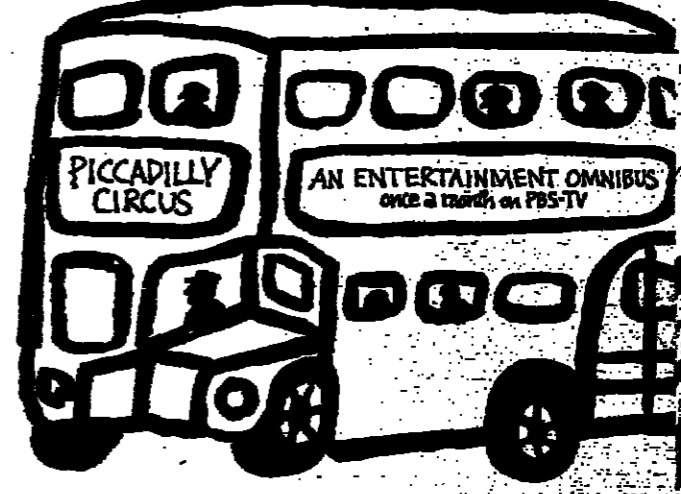
They said tests of 66 meals involving 40,000 servings at 14 schools had shown that 22 of the 66 servings did not meet the Type A minimum quantity. Similarly 210 of 821 servings at schools serving 'frozen, pre-

As for the specials, they will include those of the National Geographic series, old 'Hallmark Hall of Fame' programs that had originally played on NBC and others that have been acquired or produced by PBS stations.

The science series 'Nova' will precede 'Great Performances' Wednesdays. The 'Great Performance' series includes 'Dance in America,' 'Theater in America,' 'Live From Lincoln Center' and symphonic concerts.

Japan Approves Budget TOKYO, May 8 (Reuters)—Japan's Parliament tonight passed a national budget of \$81 billion for the 1976 fiscal year.

It takes hard, hard work to make a circus fun. Tonight an absorbing documentary of an Italian circus family in training. Piccadilly Circus Channel 13, PBS 9:00pm Host: Jeremy Brett



Whatever happened to Arlene Bronzo?

Did you ever wonder if the captain of the twirlers who married the football hero lived happily ever after? Or if the boy voted Most Likely to Succeed really did, in fact, succeed? Rose Ann Scamardella did more than wonder. She went back. Back to the Class of '64. She visits the classrooms where they studied history. And the candy



store where they studied each other. She talks to some of them now about the way they were. And the things turned out for them. It's more than just a look at the Beatles, the Pontiac GTO's, and Mi Candy Store in South Brooklyn. It's look at people. People like her. People like you. Join her for an affectionate appraisal of yesterday and today.

'Class of '64, where are you now?' Reported by Rose Ann Scamardella. Mon.-Fri. 6 pm Eyewitness News

WE'VE GOT THE ACTION TONIGHT! Follow the game with Bob Prince, Bob Uecker and Warner Wolf and get a new look at the action! 'Red Hot' Los Angeles Dodgers vs St. Louis Cardinals ABC MONDAY NIGHT BASEBALL TONIGHT 8:30

EDUCATION parlez français dès le août 9 In just 10 weeks you'll be able to discuss a business deal in Paris. Or speak at a social gathering in Cannes. Berlitz teaches you how to thrive in any country of the world. And our method is the most natural and thoroughly enjoyable way to speak any language. Courses available to suit your needs. Private, semi-private or small classes available now. Call today. BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

Who w... Kodak... an to... sou... to a... eas J... m a...

Handwritten Arabic text: صلا من الاصل



Public Radio Network Downplays News

COWAN... A network of 190 stations largely financed with Federal money...

tion and astrology is under way at National Public Radio, a network of 190 stations largely financed with Federal money...

tion, critical analysis and sanction/reward" as well as more frequent staff meetings.



igators ONIGHT 30

GATOR ALARM! protect or destroy

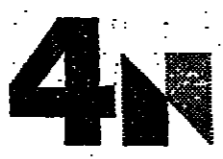
for Spring (not a re-run)



See if you see the 'Geminian'

8PM

Meet a new kind of super-adventurer! His nuclear watch gives him the priceless power to disappear at will...



Mr. Frischknecht said he had hoped to persuade the reporters that they did not need a union. He expressed concern that if a union were to bargain for some employees, "equity across the board" would be jeopardized...

Move Toward Union

There has been rank-and-file speculation that the disappearance of a separate news bureau was belatedly added to the reorganization plan as an anti-union tactic.

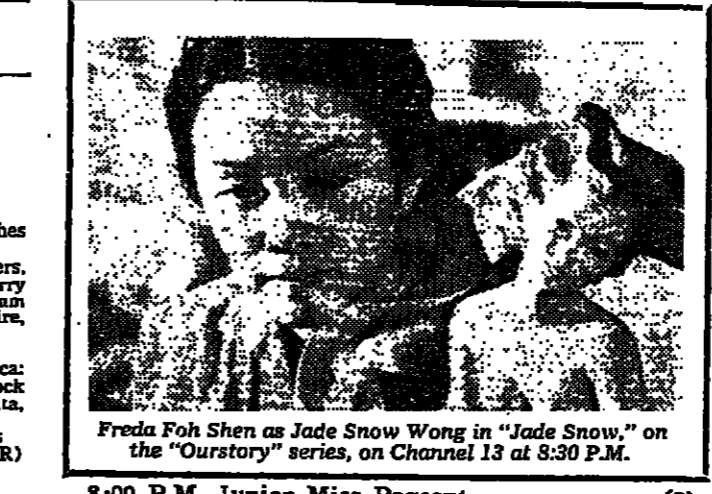
The speculation is based in part on the report by Jack W. Mitchell, who was director of informational programming until the shake-up, that in an initial outline of the reorganization on April 5, Mr. Frischknecht said nothing about major changes for the bureau.

MILD NERVE DEAFNESS? HEAR BETTER with Miracle-Ear. The tiny all-in-ear aid. No cords—no tubes—no wires...

Television

Morning

- 6:10 (2) News
6:15 (7) News
6:20 (5) Friends
6:30 (2) Sunrise Semester
6:35 (4) Knowledge
6:40 (7) Learn and Learn
7:00 (2) CBS News: Hughes Ridd, Bruce Morrison...



Freda Foh Shen as Jade Snow Wong in "Jade Snow," on the "Ourstory" series, on Channel 13 at 8:30 P.M.

- 8:00 P.M. Junior Miss Pageant (2)
9:00 P.M. All in the Family (R) (2)
9:00 P.M. Cicadilly Circus (13)
burns. Two stars at half-mast. At best, wryly amusing...

Afternoon

- 12:00 (2) Young and the Restless
12:05 (4) Magnificent Marble Machine
12:10 (1) Let's Make a Deal
12:15 (9) News
12:30 (1) 700 Club: Fred and Jane Wacker guests...

Evening

- 6:00 (2, 7) News
(5) Bewitched

- 8:45 (25) Israel in Israel
9:00 (2) ALL IN THE FAMILY (R)
(1) Bonanza
(15) CICADILLY CIRCUS: Cicadilly Circus Moves On in Calabria...

Cable TV

- TELEPROMPTER MANHATTAN Channel 10
9:30 Shalom Corner
6:30 Portrait of a Century
7:00 Daytime
8:00 German Language Programming...

Radio

- 7 A.M. WFUV-FM: Four Concertos, Mozart; Christmas Concerto, Concerto Grosso in F No. 8; Concerto Grosso in F No. 8; Concerto Grosso in F No. 8; Four Flute Quartets, Mozart.
10-11, WNCN-FM: Canonic Sonatas for Flute and Violin No. 2, Telemann; Les Festes de Noe, Bizet; Bagatelle, Beethoven; Oboe Sonata, Saint-Saens...

- 8:05-9, WQXR: Symphony Hall Hungarian Sketches, Bartok; Thus Spake Zarathustra, Strauss.
9-10, WNCN-FM: A Musical Offering, J.S. Bach; The Well-Tempered Clavier in comparative performances.
9:05-11, WQXR: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conducting. Overture to Semiramide, Rossini; The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan, Griffes; Symphony No. 4, Bruckner...

- 10-Midnight, WMCA: Barry Gray, Bob Grant, substitute host.
10-11, WNCN: The Sound of Music, John Gruen, host. Helgi Tomasson, dancer with the New York City Ballet.
10-10:30, WOR-AM: Carlton Fredericks, discussion of nutrition.
10:10-10:30, WFUV: In Touch. Series for the blind and physically impaired...

- News Broadcasts
All News: WCBS, WINS, WNWS, Hourly on the Hour: WQXR, WJLB, WMCA, WNCN, WNBC, WVEV, AM, WOR, WDCN, WNYC, WUPX, WRFM.
Five Minutes to the Hour: WABC (also five minutes to the half-hour), WNYC, WUPX, WRFM.
Fifteen Minutes Past the Hour: WFLI, WVRV.
On the Half Hour: WPAT, WWDJ, WLR, WNBC, WMCA, WYNY.

Who will be America's Junior Miss of 1976?

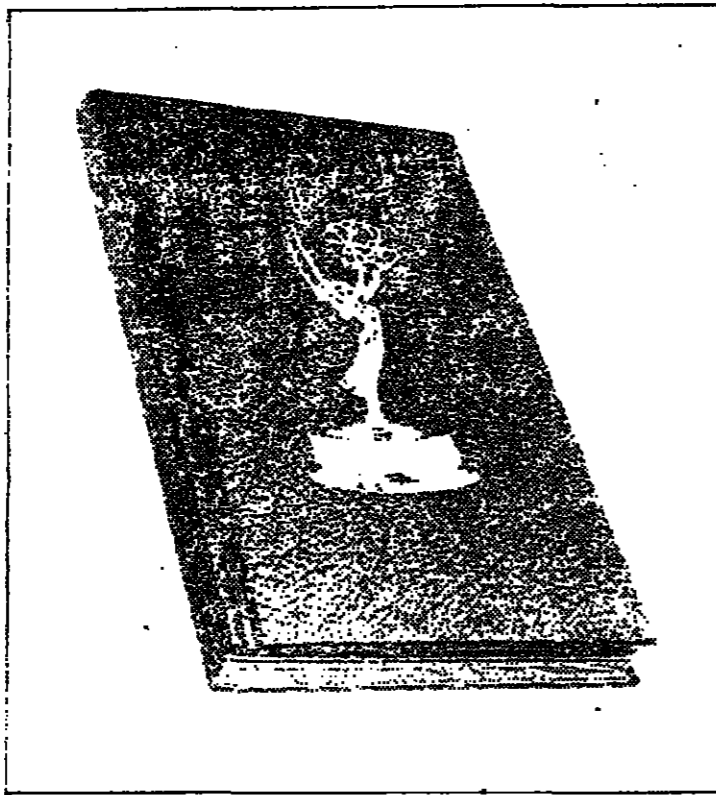


Time in tonight, as Breck, Kodak and Kraft bring you the grand finale to a full year of America's Junior Miss Pageant activities. This is the pageant that proves beauty is a lot more than skin deep...

year-round state and national support by Breck, Kodak and Kraft. Tune in tonight and join this salute to America's greatest natural resource... its youth. If you're a high school junior girl, you could be in this Pageant next year. Write America's Junior Miss, P.O. Box 457T, Mobile, Alabama 36601.

ION today orrow. 55-72; age 65. NTS ING RE AND ogram zjen' sars CTED i Gaza ities als H —Israel the es-umber cupied e next at off-plans ch are agri-lustrial in the an val-e West t of the already i occu- to dis-y new nplated is. One han a while he pro-include fy it will by the estab-gely a d com-within inten-in the 1967. policy roversy is op-and has United a nego- Arab y, one policy of con-United lid, the deter-ith the rw set-to the outset settle-ation, lumn 1 k: ia i other l may 0,000 1 the racial hard-nding is as adisi-onal-ibites apita com-ols in i the still-oling, black and Salf- i the rolled 1 by mm4 Page 25-26 27-28 29-30 31-32 33-34 35-36 37-38 39-40 41-42 43-44 45-46 47-48 49-50 51-52 53-54 55-56 57-58 59-60 61-62 63-64 65-66 67-68 69-70 71-72 73-74 75-76 77-78 79-80 81-82 83-84 85-86 87-88 89-90 91-92 93-94 95-96 97-98 99-100

# Emmy's little black book has a lot of NBC names in it.



Emmy's a popular gal — and we're kinda popular with Emmy. This long list is the best evidence of that. It's all the NBC people who've been nominated for Emmys this past season.

Jack Albertson, Performer, "Chico and The Man"  
 Sheri Anderson, Writer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 William Andrews, Film Sound Editor,  
 "Police Woman," "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 Dick Auerbach, Producer, "Rose Bowl"  
 Elliott Baker, Writer, "The Entertainer"  
 Edie Baskin, Graphics Designer,  
 "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Samuel E. Beetley, A.C.E., Film Editor,  
 "Medical Story"  
 William J. Bell, Writer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 Joan Bender, Producer, "Go"  
 Allan Blye, Writer, "Van Dyke and Company"  
 Ray Bolger, Performer, "The Entertainer"  
 Mary S. Bonner, Producer, "Another World"  
 Anne Bratts, Writer, "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Susan Browning, Performer, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Martha Washington"  
 George Burditt, Writer, "Van Dyke and Company"  
 Macdonald Carey, Performer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 Denita Cavett, Costume Designer,  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 Everett Chambers, Producer, "Columbo"  
 Chevy Chase, Performer and Writer,  
 "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Bob Christenson, Costume Designer,  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 Ira Cirker, Director, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Rachel Jackson"  
 Wanda Coleman, Writer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 Hal Collins, Video Tape Editor, "Texaco Presents A  
 Quarter Century of Bob Hope on Television"  
 Scotty Connal, Executive producer,  
 "1975 World Series," "NCAA Basketball Champi-  
 onship," "Rose Bowl"  
 Mrs. Ted Corday, Executive Producer,  
 "Days of Our Lives"  
 James Crabb, Cinematographer, "The Entertainer"  
 Tom Davis, Writer, "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Ken Demisoff, Video Tape Editor, "Sanford and Son"  
 John J. Desmond, Director, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Martha Washington"  
 Angie Dickinson, Performer, "Police Woman"  
 Dick Ebersol, Executive Producer,  
 "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Geoff Edwards, Host, "Jackpot"  
 Bob Einstein, Writer, "Van Dyke and Company"  
 Don Ellis, Producer, "Baseball World of  
 Joe Garagiola"  
 Peter Falk, Performer, "Columbo"  
 Rift Fournier, Producer, "Go"  
 Ethel Frank, Writer, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Martha Washington"  
 Al Franken, Writer, "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Dick Friedman, Film Sound Editor, "Medical Story,"  
 "Police Woman"  
 Joe Garagiola, Executive Producer,  
 "Baseball World of Joe Garagiola" Outstanding  
 Sports Personality, "1975 World Series"  
 James Garner, Performer, "The Rockford Files"

David Gerber, Executive Producer,  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 Stan Gilbert, Film Sound Editor, "Medical Story,"  
 "Police Woman"  
 Billy Goldenberg, Composer, "Dark Victory"  
 Gerald Gordon, Performer, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Rachel Jackson"  
 Lee Grant, Performer, "Fay"  
 Douglas H. Grindstaff, Film Sound Editor,  
 "Medical Story"  
 Roy Hammerman, Producer, "1975 World Series,"  
 "NCAA Basketball Championship"  
 Robert L. Harman, Film Sound Mixer,  
 "Sandburg's Lincoln"  
 Nicholas Havinga, Director, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Edith Wilson"  
 Bill Hayes, Performer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 Susan Seaforth Hayes, Performer,  
 "Days of Our Lives"  
 Merrill Heatter, Executive Producer,  
 "The Hollywood Squares"  
 George A. Heinemann, Executive Producer, "Go"  
 Jack Herzberg, Producer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 Jeremy Hoenack, Film Sound Editor,  
 "Police Woman"  
 Hal Holbrook, Performer, "Sandburg's Lincoln"  
 Anthony Hopkins, Performer,  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 James D. Houston, Writer, "Farewell to Manzanar"  
 Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston, Writer,  
 "Farewell to Manzanar"  
 Susan Howard, Performer, "Petrocelli"  
 Elizabeth Hubbard, Performer,  
 "First Ladies' Diaries: Edith Wilson"  
 Bob Human, Film Sound Editor, "Police Woman"  
 Robert Illis, Writer, "Van Dyke and Company"  
 Rob Iscove, Choreographer, "Ann-Margret Smith"  
 Al Kajita, Film Sound Editor, "Medical Story"  
 "Police Woman"  
 Stanley Kallis, Executive Producer, "Police Story"  
 Larry Kaufman, Film Sound Editor,  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 John Kory, Writer, "Farewell to Manzanar"  
 Marvin Kosberg, Film Sound Editor,  
 "Medical Story," "Police Woman,"  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 Buzz Kulik, Producer,  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 Jack Lemmon, Performer, "The Entertainer"  
 Kay Lenard, Writer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 Audrey Davis Levin, Writer, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Edith Wilson"  
 Charles Lewis, Film Sound Mixer,  
 "Sandburg's Lincoln"  
 William W. Lewis, Producer, "Go"  
 James Luisi, Performer, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Martha Washington"  
 Peter Marshall, Host, "The Hollywood Squares"  
 Steve Martin, Writer, "Van Dyke and Company"  
 Michael McLean, Producer, "Papa and Me"  
 Hugh McPhillips, Director, "The Doctors"  
 Jack Mendelsohn, Writer, "Van Dyke and Company"  
 Lorne Michaels, Producer and Writer,  
 "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 J. P. Miller, Writer,  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 J. Phillip Miller, Producer, "Go"  
 Marilyn Suzanne Miller, Writer,  
 "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Jack Milner, Film Sound Editor, "Police Woman,"  
 "Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 Rick Mittleman, Writer, "Van Dyke and Company"  
 Tony Musante, Performer, "Medical Story"  
 Hiro Narita, Cinematographer,  
 "Farewell to Manzanar"  
 Eddie Nelson, Film Sound Mixer,  
 "Sandburg's Lincoln"  
 Hans Newman, Film Sound Editor, "Medical Story,"  
 "Police Woman"  
 Liam O'Brien, Producer, "Police Story"  
 Michael O'Donoghue, Writer,  
 "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Joel Ollansky, Writer, "The Law:  
 Complaint Amended"  
 Carl Pingitore, Producer, "Police Story"  
 George Porter, Film Sound Mixer,  
 "Sandburg's Lincoln"  
 Bob Quigley, Executive Producer,  
 "The Hollywood Squares"  
 Al Rabin, Producer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 Paul Rauch, Executive Producer, "Another World";  
 Producer, "First Ladies' Diaries: Rachel Jackson"  
 Martha Raye, Performer, "McMillan & Wife"  
 Jay Redack, Producer, "The Hollywood Squares"  
 Bill Rega, Writer, "Days of Our Lives"

Rita Roland, A.C.E., Film Editor,  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 David Rose, Composer, "Little House on the Pra-  
 irie"  
 Joe Rothenberger, Producer, "Another World"  
 William Sackheim, Producer, "The Law"  
 Hank Salerno, Film Sound Editor, "Medical Story"  
 "Police Woman"  
 Herb Sargent, Writer, "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 George Schaefer, Director, "Sandburg's Lincol-  
 n"  
 Tom Schiller, Writer, "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Leon Selditz, Film Sound Editor, "Medical Story"  
 "Police Woman"  
 Jerome Shaw, Director, "The Hollywood Squares"  
 Rosie Shuster, Writer, "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Larry Singer, Film Sound Editor, "Medical Story"  
 "Police Woman"  
 Pat Falken Smith, Writer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 James Stein, Writer, "Van Dyke and Company"  
 Margaret Stewart, Writer, "Days of Our Lives"  
 Sada Thompson, Performer, "The Entertainer,"  
 "Sandburg's Lincoln"  
 Dick Van Dyke, Writer, "Van Dyke and Company"  
 Dick Van Enger, Jr., Film Editor, "Medical Story"  
 Robert Veatch, Video Tape Editor,  
 "Sanford and Son"  
 Ted Voigtlander, Cinematographer,  
 "Little House on the Prairie"  
 Linda Wendell, Producer, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Martha Washington"  
 Danny White, Video Tape Editor, "Texaco Present  
 A Quarter Century of Bob Hope on Television"  
 Dave Williams, Tape Sound Mixer,  
 "The Tonight Show Starring Johnny Carson"  
 Dave Wilson, Director, "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Luke Wolfram, Film Sound Editor, "Police Woman"  
 Jeff Young, Producer, "First Ladies' Diaries:  
 Edith Wilson"  
 Ken Zemkie, Film Editor, "Medical Story"  
 Alan Zweibel, Writer, "NBC's Saturday Night"

And here are the NBC shows which have been nominated for Emmys winners in their program categorie

Outstanding Drama Series: "Police Story," "Columbo"  
 Outstanding Comedy-Variety or Music Series:  
 "NBC's Saturday Night"  
 Outstanding Limited Series: "The Law"  
 Outstanding Special—Drama or Comedy:  
 "The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case"  
 Outstanding Daytime Drama Series:  
 "Another World," "Days of Our Lives"  
 Outstanding Daytime Drama Special:  
 "First Ladies' Diaries: Edith Wilson"  
 "First Ladies' Diaries: Rachel Jackson"  
 "First Ladies' Diaries: Martha Washington"  
 Outstanding Game or Audience Participation Sho-  
 w:  
 "The Hollywood Squares"  
 Outstanding Entertainment Children's Special:  
 "Papa and Me" (Special Treat)  
 Outstanding Informational Children's Series: "Go"  
 Outstanding Live Sports Special:  
 "1975 World Series"  
 "NCAA Basketball Championship"  
 "Rose Bowl"  
 Outstanding Edited Sports Series:  
 "Baseball World of Joe Garagiola"

We're very proud of the artists and craftsmen nominated for these honors. And, of course, we're proud of the programs.

As an old-fashioned song-writer once said of love-and-marriage, "You can't have one without the other."

